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WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

SPEECH OF MR. CARPENTER ON HIS ELECTION BILL—ALCOHOL—THE CENTENNIAL—PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Senator Carpenter made his promised speech to-day in the Senate on the bill introduced by him in favor of a new election in Louisiana. The galleries were crowded, and there was a large attendance of Senators upon the floor, including a number of Louisianians who have been here for some weeks in the interest of both Kellogg and McEnery. Mr. Carpenter reiterated a good many things from his former speech, but dwelt particularly upon the constitutional power of Congress to order a new election, and upon the expediency of such action. Upon the first question he made an extended legal argument, and read from authorities in support of his views. As to the expediency of a new election, he urged that the troublesome question be disposed of now, and not postponed till the Presidential contest in 1876, when it might present more serious complications than at present. He spoke of the probability of several candidates then, and the possibility of the Louisiana vote settling the contest. He thought a very dangerous position would be taken by Congress in saying that it had no power to order a new election, as in the present condition of many of the Southern States such action would be an incentive to lawlessness to get possession of the State Governments, and Congress would have no poper to right the wrong. Louisiana affairs bid fair to create as much discussion as the finances. Senators Thurman, Frelinghuysen, Ferry, of Connecticut, and West have already expressed a determination to speak on the question. Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, during the day made the important and significant admission that he agreed with Mr. Carpenter that the present Government of Louisiana was, root and branch, "a usurpation." He dissented entirely from Mr. Carpenter's legal position, and said he would hereafter explain his views of the remedies provided by the Constitution. The speech of Mr. Carpenter, like his previous speeches on this subject, was exceedingly able and interesting, and was listened to with great attention.

THE PROPOSED ALCOHOL COMMISSION.

A very important amendment to the Liquor Commission bill was submitted to-day by Mr. Bayard. It provides that not all the members of the commission shall be in favor of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence. The object of this amendment is to enable the commission to hear both sides of the question before submitting their report to Congress. Messrs. Conkling and Carpenter both advocated the adoption of the amendment, and spoke of the greater weight the report would have coming from gentlemen holding opposite views than if made by persons biased altogether in favor of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence. This amendment will, no doubt, be adopted.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The Centennial bill has taken a somewhat new direction by the motion to recommit to the Appropriations Committee, with instructions to report an appropriation for the celebration not exceeding $3,000,000. Mr. Cameron has been called away from the city to attend the funeral of a friend, and it is necessary, if the bill is disposed of before he leaves, that a vote shall be taken to-morrow. While there is no direct understanding that a vote shall be taken, there is a disposition to get the whole subject out of the way, and it is quite possible that some decisive vote will be taken before the adjournment.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company are making very earnest efforts to convince the House Committee on Post Offices that they should not concur in the recommendations of the Postmaster General that the contract with that company should be declared forfeited and the subsidy lapsed. The company was represented before the committee by Edwards Pierrepont, Rufus Hatch, and George Scott. Their argument in excuse for the delay was very ingenious. They represented that it was physically impossible to comply with the special conditions of the contract, which provide for iron ships of 4,000 tons burden and constructed exclusively of American iron. They alleged that there was no ship-yard in the country with sufficient facilities to do this work, and that it was necessarily delayed until new machinery could be constructed for that purpose in Roach's ship-yard at Philadelphia. It seems quite improbable, however, that the House Committee will alter their known purpose, which is to recommend a concurrence with the views expressed in the letter of the Postmaster General, declaring the subsidy lapsed; and it seems almost certain that, even with a favorable report, the House would not listen to any continuance of the subsidy. Some Representatives have agreed to support a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to reopen the investigation into the manner in which the Pacific Mail subsidy was procured. This investigation began last Winter.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The House Committee on Public Buildings to-day decided to send to New-York a subcommittee to investigate the alleged violations of the Eight-hour law in the construction of public buildings in that City. This inquiry has been prompted by charges made against Supervising Architect Mullett.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The House Committee on Military Affairs this morning finally agreed to their bill for the reduction of the army. The bill does not differ in the essential features from the abstract already published in these dispatches. It proposes an ultimate reduction of the army through non-enlistments of 5,000 men, and a reduction of the infantry regiments from twenty-five to twenty, of artillery from five to four, of cavalry from ten to eight—a total decrease of eight regiments.

THE FIFTH VIRGINIA DISTRICT.

The House Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the Contested Election case of C. Y. Thomas vs. A. M. Davis, of the Fifth Congressional District of Virginia, will report to the House to-morrow giving the seat to the contestant, C. Y. Thomas. This case was one in which the County Board of Canvassers in one of the counties of the district threw out 111 ballots because there was folded with the ballots a small slip of paper on which was the name of a county officer to be voted for at the same election. The committee holds that such slip of paper being folded in the ballot did not invalidate the vote for members of Congress. Five hundred and twenty-six votes were rejected by the Board of County Canvassers for the reason that the returns were attested by but one clerk of the election. The committee hold that the duty of the clerk was purely ministerial and in no sense judicial, and that the board of county canvassers had no right to exclude these votes for want of the mere attestation of this ministerial officer. The committee report the entire vote in the district to have been for Thomas 9,454, and for Davis 9,333, a majority for Thomas of 121.

THE UTAH BILL.

The House decided that the bill concerning the execution of laws in Utah, reported from the Committee on Territories, should go to the Committee of the Whole, on the general calendar. The Committee on Territories endeavored to make the bill a special order, but without effect. The consequence of sending the bill to the general calendar will be that it must take its chance with the vast amount of other business on the calendar, and may possibly not be reached this session. The minority of the committee presented their bill, which they desire to offer as a substitute. This minority bill is much less restricted in its provisions, and does not propose completely to remodel the courts and the juries of the Territory, and has a better regard for vested rights.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the regular Indian Appropriation bill. This is the second Appropriation bill which that committee now have ready, but the House does not seem inclined to enter upon the consideration of either of them at present. Gen. Garfield vainly endeavored to have the House fix a definite time for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, but the House is manifestly indisposed to proceed with the Appropriation bills until something more definite shall be known with regard to the disposition of the transportation and currency questions.

REGULATION OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE STATES.

The day in the House was again chiefly devoted to the McCrary railroad bill. Mr. Arthur, of Kentucky, continued his speech against the bill. Mr. Arthur's speech was a very exhaustive summary of the leading legal arguments against the theory of the constitutional right to regulate inter-State commerce, upon which the McCrary bill proceeds. The speech undoubtedly struck the key note of the State Rights Democratic opposition, and showed most conclusively that the granger movement, in its theories, will find little support in the Democratic Party. Mr. Arthur was followed by Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois, who maintained that the power to regulate commerce is as old as the Government, although the exercise of such power in this specific direction has not been demanded until now. He insisted that the General Government had already exercised its right to regulate commerce in the bill passed by the last Congress to prevent cruelty to animals transported between States. He considered that immediate action upon this subject was necessary, and charged that the colossal fortunes accumulated during the past few years had been the result of abuses of the people on the part of corporations. Mr. Willard, of Vermont, will to-morrow speak against the bill.

CUSTOM-HOUSE FINES AND PENALTIES.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION AMONG CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The following official statement was laid before the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday:

Statement of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures Distributed to Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors at the Port of New-York from April 8, 1861, to Nov. 30, 1873:

Collectors.	
Hiram Barney—April 8, 1861, to Sept. 7, 1864	$64,609 29
Simeon Draper—Sept. 8, 1864, to Aug. 31, 1865	55,014 55
Preston King (and special Deputy)—Sept. 1, 1865, to May 15, 1866	33,166 94
Henry A. Smythe—May 16, 1866, to March 31, 1869	102,710 13
Moses H. Grinnell—April 1, 1869, to July 20, 1870	41,304 60
Thomas Murphy—July 21, 1870, to Nov. 30, 1871	55,997 54
Chester A. Arthur—Dec. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1873	56,120 21
Total	$408,921 26
Naval Officers.	
George Denison—June 1, 1861, to Aug. 31, 1865	$119,885 90
Moses F. Odell—Sept. 1, 1865, to Sept. 30, 1866	42,639 93
John A. Dix—Oct. 1, 1866, to March 1, 1867	10,225 09
Edwin A. Merritt—April 1, 1869, to July 31, 1870	41,245 69
Moses H. Grinnell—Aug. 1, 1870, to April 16, 1871	32,734 31
A. N. Laflin—April 17, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1873	94,843 33
Total	$341,374 25
Surveyors.	
Rufus F. Andrews—April 1, 1861, to Sept. 21, 1864	$65,348 25
Abram Wakeman—Sept. 22, 1864, to March 31, 1869	189,697 67
Alonzo B. Cornell—April 1, 1869, to Jan. 31, 1873	137,416 46
George H. Sharpe—April 1, 1873, to Nov. 30, 1873	3,961 46
Total	$396,423 84

THE INDIANS.

AGENT SAVILLE'S REPORT FROM THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.

OMAHA, Neb., March 4.—Major Gen. Ord furnishes the following extracts of a letter from Agent Saville to Col. Smith, at Fort Laramie:

"No disturbances since last dispatch. Many Indians have left, some with the unconcealed intention of joining the war party. Affairs are so complicated among them that troops are needed to protect the agency. Crazy Horse is on the war-path. The Cheyennes seem determined to keep the peace. It is time for the troops to reach the agency, but I would respectfully suggest not to depend on too small a force. Two thousand Indians could be concentrated here in a short time. A regiment once inside this stockade could defend it against any force they could raise, but the difficulty is to get here. The Indians have sentinels all over the country, and keep a line along the bills of the Platte, so that forces starting from the fort would be preceded by Indians. I think if the troops start at sundown, and ride through without delay, we could hold the agency till they arrive. The Indians can be taken by surprise now, but two weeks later they will surprise us. We will stand on the defensive till you arrive. I would suggest that you do not start until my messenger arrives, as, unless we are fully prepared, we would probably all be killed before you could get here. Troops here means war, though a large part of the Indians now here will accept the situation when they once get here."

Mr. Dean, a trader at the Red Cloud Agency, ran the gauntlet on Monday night, and, after a drive of ninety miles, arrived at Fort Laramie yesterday morning. He was assisted to escape by two friendly Indians. He confirms Agent Saville's report, and states that war parties of the Minneconjous and Brules are at Hot River, twenty-five miles north of the agency. The troops that left Fort Laramie on Monday will reach the agency this evening or to-morrow morning, and will relieve the employes. There seems to be no question but that there will be war, but the scene of the trouble is so far removed from the settlements that no fear whatever is entertained that they will be troubled. The weather is reported good.

RAILROAD DIFFICULTIES SETTLED.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Penn., March 4.—All the difficulties or misunderstanding between the Erie Railway Company and its employes have been amicably adjusted, and the best possible feeling prevails all along the line. The trains are now, and during several days past have been, running with their accustomed regularity.

ALBANY.

THE RIVERSIDE AND MORNINGSIDE PARKS BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4, 1874.—The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, to-day again took up the consideration of Mr. Daly's bill, providing for the prosecution of the work on Morningside and Riverside avenues. In the course of the debate on the bill Senator Lowery stated that he was not sure that he would oppose the bill if its passage was desired by the Senators from New-York; but, as he understood the measure, it was introduced for the purpose of taking from the control of the Department of Parks fifteen miles of streets, and placing them under the control of the Department of Public Works. He could see no reason for that change, and he would take occasion to remind the Senate that William M. Tweed had at one time stood as high as Mr. George Van Nort now did. By concentrating in any one man the power it was proposed to give Mr. Van Nort, the Legislature was acting the dangerous part of making of a Republican what the great "boss" Democrat had once been. The bill was advocated by many of the New-York delegation in the House, but he was credibly informed that of those who supported it one at least had nearly five hundred appointments under the Commissioner of Public Works. After some further debate the bill was made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

Shortly before adjournment Senator Lowery again referring to the same subject, created some little sensation by retracting all that he had previously said in relation to the appointments under the Department of Public Works being held by certain members. He stated that he did so upon the positive assurance of Mr. Van Nort that the statement was untrue.

CITY ASSESSMENTS.

A bill relating to assessments in New-York City was introduced by Senator Booth. It provides that when assessments, levied for any local improvement or public work in the City, have been set aside or vacated, or the levying or collection thereof enjoined by injunction, it shall be lawful for the Board of Assessors to assess and reassess, as often as may be necessary, upon the property benefited, as already provided by law for making assessments for local improvements. All expenses which have already been paid or incurred, or which shall hereafter be incurred by the City for regulating, grading, paving, flagging sidewalks, or any improvement of streets, &c., shall apply to such assessments and reassessments. The bill further provides that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to certify to the Assessors the sums expended, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such expenditure. The time of reassessment is limited to ten years, and no injunction shall be granted, *pendenti lite*, to restrain the levying and perfecting of an assessment.

ANOTHER FORTY-SECOND STREET RAILROAD.

Still another bill to run a railroad through Forty-second street was to-day introduced by Senator Madden. The proposed road is to run through the street named from the North River to Madison avenue. The names of David F. Baker and John G. Carey are placed at the head of the list of incorporators.

DUTIES OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Senator Madden also presented a bill providing that the Supreme Court may, by writ of mandamus, compel any Board of County Canvassers to correct any error they may have made in their returns while in the discharge of their official duties.

SPECIAL ACTS OF INCORPORATION—A VETO FROM GOV. DIX.

Some weeks ago Senator Ledwith introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York Club. The act was at that time objected to by Senator Ganson and others, on the ground that the club could organize under the general act. The Governor sanctions this view of the matter in the following communication received by the Senate to-day:

To the Senate:

I return without approval Senate bill No. 7, entitled "An act to incorporate the New-York Club of the City of New-York."

Chapter 368 of the laws of 1865, entitled "An act for the incorporation of societies or clubs for certain social and recreative purposes," was designed to authorize the formation of such societies by filing in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate, setting forth their names, titles, objects, &c., and to dispense with the necessity of resorting to the Legislature for special acts of incorporation. The real estate which they are authorised to hold was restricted to $50,000 in value, and the personal estate to $75,000.

The bill herewith returned seems to be designed to revive or continue in existence an association in the City of New-York called the New-York Club, conferring upon it corporate powers; and the material provision contained in it appears to be to authorize it to build, as well as to dispose of, in the customary modes, real and personal property to the amount of $500,000.

The bill is therefore entirely unnecessary. The New-York Club may be incorporated under the general law with all the powers it desires to pursue.

One of the proposed amendments to the Constitution to be submitted to the people at the next general election, provides for the passage of general laws, and prohibits the passage of special laws in certain enumerated cases, one of which is that of granting to private corporations, associations, or individuals, any exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever.

On the 27th ult. I approved a bill amending chapter 378 of the laws of 1865, also referred to, conferring on the societies and clubs incorporated under it, the right to hold real estate to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, and personal estate to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exceeding by the last-named sum the amount the New-York Club is authorised to hold under the bill. Should this act now become a law, it will constitute chapter 35 of the laws of 1874.

This amendment, which was agreed to by the last Legislature, has been favorably considered by both Houses now in session, and its submission to the people has been anticipated, so far as societies and clubs for social and recreative purposes are covered by the passage of the above-named general law. My own views are in perfect harmony with yours and those of your predecessors, and I do not perceive how I can better evince my conformity to them, than by withholding my assent from this bill. JOHN A. DIX.

REGULATING THE USE OF SLIPS AND WHARVES IN THE CITY.

The bill to regulate the use of slips wharves, and piers in New-York City, about which there has been so much discussion, passed the Senate to-day. The following are its provisions in full:

Whenever any person, company, or corporation engaged in the business of steam transportation shall be the owner or lessee of any pier or bulkhead in the City of New-York, and shall use and employ the same for the purpose of regularly receiving and discharging cargo thereat, it shall be lawful for such owner or for such lessee with the consent of the lessor, to erect and maintain upon such pier or bulkhead sheds for the protection of property so received or discharged; provided they shall have obtained from the Department of Docks in said City a license or authority to make such erection, and subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in such license or authority, but no shed shall be erected upon any bulkhead, extending over the line of any street laid down on the official map of said City.

SEC. 2. Any such owner or lessee of a pier, or of a pier and bulkhead, or of a part thereof, whose business requires the exclusive use of the premises so owned or leased by them, shall be entitled to such exclusive use upon giving notice in writing, to the Harbor-master of the district in which the same may be situated, that their business requires such exclusive use. In case the said Harbor-master shall consider that the business of such owner or lessee does not require the exclusive use so claimed, he shall refer the matter to the Captain of the Port, who shall have power, and it is hereby made his duty to determine the question, he first giving ten days' previous notice, in writing, to such owner or lessee of the time and place of hearing, and until said Captain of the Port shall decide that the exclusive use so claimed is not required by the business of such owner or lessee, said Harborm-aster shall have no right to place any vessel in any berth on said pier or bulk-head, or part thereof, of which the exclusive use is so claimed.

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize the erection on any pier of any storehouses, booths, shops, or other structures than the sheds mentioned in the first section, with the proper doors and gates appertaining thereto, nor to impair any powers conferred upon the Department of Docks, in the City of New-York, by existing laws. Nor shall anything contained in this act affect any action pending in the courts relative to the right to have sheds on any of the piers or bulkheads referred to herein.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE—PROTECTION OF MECHANICS.

The session of the House to-day was mainly devoted to the third reading of bills, none of which were of an important character. Mr. Patton introduced a bill in regard to the protection of mechanics and laborers, the object of which is to compel builders and contractors to exercise more care in the erection of scaffolding, &c., and thus lessen the number of accidents to life and limb.

THE LAST THING IN CHEAP ADVERTISING.

Mr. Worth, of Kings, with a disregard for public opinion which speaks more for his courage than his discretion, introduced a bill having for its object the creation of a monopoly in fire-extinguishers throughout the State. The bill renders it compulsory, upon pain of fine, that every building used for a public purpose shall be furnished with a certain patent fire-extinguisher. It is probable that the design of those who sent the bill to Mr. Worth was simply to obtain a cheap advertisement, as, of course, they could not expect such a bill to pass.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SENATOR COE.

The special committee to which was referred the charge made by a Brooklyn newspaper against Senator Coe held a meeting this evening, and heard the testimony of Demas Barnes. Gen. Spinola, and Ex-Gov. Alvord. Mr. Barnes testified that the article in which the charges were made was based upon dispatches received from Albany and upon other information. Spinola stated that he had never played a game of cards with Mr. Coe, and that he had never seen him at a card-table. Gov. Alvord denied that he had ever spoken to a Brooklyn newspaper correspondent in regard to Coe's vote on the Madden-Abbott case. The committee will render a decision early next week.

A SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. Charles Spencer entertained the Republican members of the Legislature at supper to-night. Gov. Dix, Commissioner Van Nort, the State Controller, and many other gentlemen, were present.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Sheriff Conner, of New-York, and a number of Sheriffs from other counties of the State, are here for the purpose of urging the passage of certain bills relating to their offices which have been introduced. They will have a hearing to-morrow before the Judiciary Committee.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

INSTALLATION OF CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—According to previous announcement, the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States took the oath of office at noon to-day and entered upon the discharge of his duties. The court-room was crowded by a large throng, one-third of whom were ladies. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, J. H. Ashton, E. R. Hoar, T. J. Durant, Senator Cooper, Gen. Garfield, Representatives Eugene Hall, Kellogg, and many others. The District Bar was also largely represented. Precisely at noon the crier of the court announced, as has been customary since the death of Chief Justice Chase, "The Honorable the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States." The members of the Bar rose, and the Associate Justices, headed by Mr. Justice Clifford and marshaled by Mr. John G. Nicolay, Marshal of the court, appeared, with Chief Justice Waite, in full robes, bringing up the rear. The Associate Justices then took their seats, the Chief Justice taking a seat near the desk of Mr. Middleton, the Clerk of the Court. The Crier then opened the court. Mr. Justice Clifford directed Mr. Middleton (the Clerk) to read the commission, which, being done, the oath was also administered by the Clerk. Thereupon the Chief Justice passed round to his chair, and as he approached the court arose, and, facing about, received him standing. All then being seated, the Chief Justice bowed to Mr. Justice Field, who proceeded to the reading of opinions. Thus the installation was accomplished, and, in future, probably until many of those now on the Bench have passed away, the court will be announced as "the Honorable the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States." The "iron-clad" oath was administered to the Chief Justice in the Clerk's room before he came into court.

THE PELHAM CASE.

In the Police Court, to-day, the case of the United States against Charles Pelham, Representative in Congress from Alabama, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Richard G. Busteed, nephew of Judge Busteed, was called. Saturday next was fixed as the time of hearing, Pelham being held in $5,000 bail.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have appointed a subcommittee, with Mr. Killinger as chairman, to proceed to New-York to inquire into the eight-hour question as raised by the Government employes in that City.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian Appropriation bill, reported to the House to-day, appropriates $9,831,779, against $5,541,419 last year.

MRS. M. C. GAINES IN ANOTHER BIG SUIT.

Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines has entered suit against Caleb Cushing claiming $200,000 damages for libel, in this, that in one of the recent bills filed by Mr. Cushing he charges her with making "wanton and grossly malicious accusations" against himself. Judge Paschal brings the suit for Mrs. Gaines.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $3,120,204; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $50,655,000; coin, $86,929,401, including $40,899,300 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE CASE OF GEN. M'COOK.

The Senate Committee on Territories held meetings this morning and afternoon, at which they heard Gov. Elbert and a delegation of other persons from Colorado in opposition to the confirmation of Gen. McCook as Governor of that Territory.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia met this morning, Senator Thurman in the chair, Mr. Boutwell still being unwell. The committee ordered 500 copies of Gov. Shepherd's answer to their interrogatives to be printed, and ordered that the vouchers and papers filed by the Governor be accessible to the counsel for both sides. The committee will meet to-morrow morning to begin the investigation, and will first take up the subject of schools with a view to ascertain the amount of tax levied for school purposes, the amount remaining uncollected, the condition of the schools, &c. The Controller of the District, the Collector of Taxes, and the Superintendent of Public Schools will be present to-morrow as witnesses.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day appointed the following Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad: James F. Wilson, of Iowa; J. H. Millard, of Nebraska; John C. S. Harrison, of Indiana; John A. Tibbetts, of Connecticut, an Francis B. Brewer, of New-York, all for one year from March 11, 1874.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Wm. H. Emory is detached from duty in the Asiatic Squadron and ordered to return home; Lieut. Richard M. Cutts is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard; Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon is detached from the Mahopac and ordered to the Ajax; Passed Assistant Engineer J. B. Carpenter is detached from the Ajax and ordered to the New-York Navy-yard.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 4.—Hon. James B. Groome was inaugurated Governor of Maryland to-day, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. Wm. Pinckney Whyte. The ceremony took place in the Senate Chamber in presence of both Houses of the Legislature and the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

MOIETIES TO INFORMERS.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

MR. WILLIAM E. DODGE TO BE HEARD TO-DAY—GRIEVANCES OF THE MERCHANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The statement of Mr. Jayne was continued to-day, before the Committee on Ways and Means. It is substantially determined that Mr. Wm. E. Dodge shall be heard by the committee to-morrow. Mr. Jayne was instructed by the committee, to-day, in the beginning of his remarks, to make his statement entirely impersonal, and not to enter upon specific statements of individual cases. Mr. Jayne's statements before the committee, taken together, appear to have created an unfavorable impression against himself and the moiety system. He has been very much excited in regard to the matter, and has been with great difficulty restrained from the use before the committee of the most offensive and outrageous language toward prominent and reputable merchants of New-York City. He has created the impression of having large personal interests at stake in the result of the Ives investigation. He himself, however, attributes the feeling he has displayed to what he regards as the unwarranted personal attacks made upon him for what he declares to have been the impartial discharge of his official duty. Mr. Jayne stated that in eight at least out of every ten of the cases with which he had been connected, Government officers had been guilty of breaches of official trust, and that he had made full reports, which were on file in the Treasury Department. As he has had some fifty-nine cases in all, there must be, according to his account, charges filed in the department against about forty officers. Some curiosity is manifested to know what became of the officers against whom he has made charges. Mr. Jayne is defiant in his attitude toward the New-York committee and New-York merchants, and challenged them to produce any instance where importers had been troubled by the action of informers, unless they had been guilty of violation of the Revenue laws. The committee charged, among other things, that in the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., the person in their employ who gave the information on which the case of the Customs officers against them was based, has received a confidential appointment in the Government service, which he now holds. They claim to have some startling revelations to make before the committee. The Boston Committee also relate many instances of hardships suffered by the Boston merchants and importers at the hands of the informers, and if they prove before the committee the facts which are stated by them generally in regard to the operation of the law in Boston, they will produce a very deep impression in favor of the modification of the moiety laws. The matter has certainly reached that point where some decisive action must be recommended by the committee for consideration by Congress.

TESTIMONY OF MR. B. G. JAYNE RESUMED—HIS VIEWS ON THE QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF A TREASURY AGENT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The gentlemen present before the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday representing commercial interests were again in the committee room to-day; among them Francis D. Moulton, of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, of New-York. Mr. Kelley, Chairman pro tem., said he had been instructed to say, for the information of all parties, that the witness, Mr. Jayne, would proceed this morning on the point to which his attention had been called yesterday, namely, the reasons why the moiety law should or should not be changed. The committee desired to hear nothing more about particular cases from him. If the witness should have to refer to a case in illustrating his argument he would do so in an impersonal manner. When the witness shall have finished his statement showing whether the law should be modified or not, or, if modified, in what direction, the committee would postpone his examination, or the examination of any other witness representing the Treasury Department, and then hear business men and boards of trade of cities on points affecting the modification or repeal of the law, the committee reserving the right to call any witness representing the Treasury Department, or any other witness, to enlighten the committee as to the particular operations of the law.

MR. JAYNE'S TESTIMONY CONTINUED.

B. G. Jayne resumed his testimony from yesterday. He noticed, first, the question then submitted to him as to the propriety of defendants or claimants testifying in their own behalf in all civil suits arising under the provision for forfeiture of goods or their value. Under the present law, the first suits are *in rem*, or against the thing. In these cases the claimant has from time immemorial testified as other witnesses. In suits for value the rules of evidence and practice, as they existed in the State Courts in 1789, were adopted by the Federal Courts. The same is true in criminal cases. In New-York a man may testify when arraigned for crime. Within the last two weeks Congress has passed an act making the policy general in its application. He knew of no reason why this should not be the law.

The witness next noticed the second question, viz.:

Whether the sums of money awarded to revenue officers are not excessive, or do they secure too rigorous an enforcement of the law.

Were the question simply as to the amount paid the officer for faithful service he might say all the treasure from the mines of California would not be a sufficient reward for a man possessed of all the qualifications to discharge his duties faithfully and honorably. A man must have a very accurate knowledge of the Treasury system of accounts, the mode of commercial transactions, the *modus operandi* provided by the Treasury regulations for bringing goods to the country. He must trace importations until they are free from Government control, and have entered into the trade of the country. The witness then gave a history of the legislation relative to rewards or moieties to Treasury officers, commencing with the act of 1799—showing the character of the papers to which importers must make oath, the laws simply requiring them to tell the truth. He alluded to the several modifications of the law of rewards and moieties, saying, while he, as a Treasury agent, had a right to recommend a compromise, yet he had always refused to receive offers of compromise. He had said to those interested on the other side, and who made such offers, "I furnish the facts to the United States Attorney, and you must settle with him." He repeated the law permits a special agent to make a recommendation, but not to make a compromise. The act of March 2, 1841, worked a repeal of the provision of the law giving moieties to officers and informers for putting the money recovered into the Treasury. This act remained in force until 1846. During the time between these dates there was not collected $10,000 in fines, penalties, and forfeitures of all kinds. From that time could be traced the sources of fraud. The question about spies and informers was one for legitimate discussion. Fraud must always precede the information of fraud. It seemed to him the man who gave such information did a commendable act. It was part of good statesmanship to denounce fraud against individuals, corporations, and the nation, and it was just to expose all who defraud the revenue by false invoices. [We omit here a personal and abusive sentence relative to the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co.—ED. TIMES.] He had served the United States with the best of his ability, "with malice toward none and with charity for all." He had never asked for a prosecution except for fraud. These men would have had less trouble with their business if they had transacted it honestly. One thus exposing such frauds has to follow the line of duty, regardless of friend or foe. He must have his mouth closed by law and regulation, because a Treasury agent must speak by rule, with no opportunity for self-vindication against such articles as appear in the New-York *Tribune*. There is no compensation to an honest man thus performing his duty. He asked the committee to call on the Secretary of the Treasury for every communication he had made to him, or for the correspondence with the attorneys who had acted for him. It at any time he had been influenced by the offer of money, he was unworthy the position of a Treasury agent. If, on the other hand, he had performed his duty faithfully, he was deserving of praise, and not of newspaper detraction. Call on the United States Attorney and let him give the committee a list of every man who acted as an attorney for him. Let them tell all he said to them in the strictest privacy. If he had been guilty of even one wrong, let it be indelibly stamped upon him.

The witness then related a case, without giving names, where he found parties occupying the double position of importing merchants and warehousemen. They had done a business of $200,000,000 in five years. They, during that time, were straightforward and without exception. They were importers of salt which paid, prior to August, 1872, twenty-four cents per hundred pounds, in sacks, and eighteen in bulk. At that time the duties were reduced to twelve and eight cents. The Treasury regulations and law required that no goods should be delivered without the presence of revenue officers, but in this case there were a thousand deliveries prior to the permit. The parties delivered to themselves, and thus the Government lost $4,500. The only thing to do was to present the case to the Secretary of the Treasury and ask him to compromise. Had the articles been costly laces instead of salt, the penalty would have been the same. There should be a rule to settle cases on some equitable foundation. He did all he could to modify the rigors of the law. His opinion was that the penal provisions of the revenue laws were not to punish men for errors innocently made, but men for conniving and devising and colluding with offenders. Eight out of ten of such offenses were inside of the Custom-house, and he had reported the names of those implicated to the Secretary of the Treasury for his action. The witness said he had just received the following telegram, which he read:

NEW-YORK, March 4.

To B. G. Jayne:

From your testimony as reported, it might be inferred we had something to do with the Story case. You will recollect we sold the cargo to arrive, the buyer to receive it on arrival in bond. We had nothing to do with the duty. Kindly make the necessary explanations to the committee. (Signed,) E. D. MORGAN & CO.

Mr. Kelley remarked that the committee did not understand the witness as casting any reflection on that firm, and Mr. Jayne observed that he did not do so. The witness said the reward to a Treasury agent for efficient service was the measure of his efficiency. As to the question of black-mail, honest and respectable gentlemen are invulnerable to such approaches. There was no such wrong that it was not in their power to redress, and he could say here, in presence of the committee, that he had never in a single instance tried to influence any man with regard to attorney or counsel. He had assumed that the law placed him against those who violated the law.

Mr. Beck, of the committee, said to the witness: "Your law is very good, but your personal explanations are intolerable. I appeal to the Chairman to stop them."

Mr. Kelley, Chairman pro tem., said to Mr. Jayne: "Deal in an impersonal manner. You are not on trial. You have been called to give your experience as an expert, and not to vindicate yourself as a persecuted or abused man."

Mr. Jayne—I have tried to make the provisions of the law as plain as circumstances would permit. I will let the subject rest where it is. I simply ask indulgence in one thing. If the man who makes a charge against me in this article—(Here the witness held up a copy of the New-York *Tribune* of the 3d inst., and was about to read from it, when Mr. Kelly checked him for the reason just previously stated.)

Mr. Jayne rejoined—Summon the man who asserts it.

Mr. Wood, of the committee—We cannot recognize and take notice of all newspaper reports.

Mr. Kelley informed the witness that the committee expected him to remain in the city, the committee reserving the right to recall him for examination.

Mr. Kelley said that there were parties here complaining of the law or the methods of its administration. The true course was for them to advise the committee of the points they desire to be investigated. It was thought proper first to hear from one who had had a large experience. The examination of Mr. Jayne was intended to be private, but as it involved private character the committee determined that the parties whose names had been mentioned and all who ask for a modification of the law should be present. Finding they were hearing the defendant before the plaintiffs, the committee agreed to now hear the complainants in the case.

Mr. Wood thought it would be unwise to change the course adopted by the committee this morning with regard to questions. He thought it was better to cross-examine Jayne.

Mr. Kelley said they must adhere to what they had determined this morning. He requested Jayne to leave the stand, and then invited the gentlemen present to arrange the order of hearing. Any gentleman who wants questions propounded can present them at the proper time.

THE AGENT OF THE BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE.

H. D. Hyde, appearing as counsel for the Boston Board of Trade, said before proceeding to the discussion of the question, he wished, in behalf of himself and friends, to thank the committee for stopping the proceedings of yesterday—alluding to the objectionable remarks of Mr. Jayne.

Mr. Kelley—We think that is as improper as the proceeding itself.

Mr. Hyde—But we thank you for it. He said they did not come here to discuss revenue questions, nor tariff, nor free trade, specific or *ad valorem* duties. They came to ask for certain specific changes in the laws. An impression prevailed that the merchants were asking a way out of their difficulties. They did not ask them to relax the laws for the punishment of crime, but want all such statutes enforced. They believed a crime against the Revenue laws was a crime against public policy—as much a crime as any crime committed against an individual or body politic. If you are in danger of life and limb the courts give you redress; if our property is stolen, the law protects us; if the Government lose revenue from recklessness or fraud, the wrong-doers should be punished, but punishment should be in proportion to the offense. Mr. Hyde then asked the committee that the law authorizing the seizure of books and papers be repealed. Such seizures, he argued, were violations of the Constitution of the United States, and those whom he represented also asked a repeal of the law giving moieties to informers.

Before concluding his argument the committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 4.—The house of a colored man named Sears, nine miles from this city, was burnt yesterday. Two children, aged three and four years, who were locked inside, were burned to death. Their parents were absent at the time.

FREIGHTS ON THE WESTERN RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The freight agents of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, and of the Chicago roads have finally agreed upon a basis of pro rating freights, the charges for freight to San Francisco being divided among the companies in proportion to the length of line.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO BE RE-ELECTED—DEATH OF DR. FORBES WINSLOW.

LONDON, March 4.—It has been finally settledthat Right Hon. Henry Bouverie Brand, Speaker of the last House of Commons, shall be re-elected to that position in the new House by a unanimous vote.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, the well-known medical writer, is dead.

PRAYERS FOR THE SAFETY OF THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION—THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 4.—Prayers were said in the churches to-day for the safety of the Ashantee expedition.

Preparations are being made for a monster demonstration in Hyde Park, on March 15, in favor of amnesty to the incarcerated Fenians.

SPAIN.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED TO PATRIOTIC EFFORTS—THE BOMBARDMENT OF BILBOA.

MADRID, March 4.—The aggressive movements of the Carlists has served to arouse a feeling on the part of the people to aid the Government by all the means in their power to crush the insurrection. Contributions of money and clothing are pouring in, and all the theatres in this city have given performances in aid of the cause.

Telegrams have been received from the Provincial authorities, offering moral and material support.

The latest advices from Bilboa report no change in the situation. The Carlists keep up their bombardment. About 200 shells are thrown into the city daily.

FRANCE.

EMILE OLIVIER, THE ACADEMY, AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.

PARIS, March 4.—The French Academy has postponed the contemplated reception to Emile Olivier, because he persists in retaining in his inaugural address a eulogy of the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

GERMANY.

BANQUET GIVEN BY MR. BANCROFT IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 4.—Hon. George Bancroft, the United States Minister, has issued invitations for a grand banquet to-day in celebration of the anniversary of President Grant's inauguration.

AUSTRIA.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD IN VIENNA IN PERFECT HEALTH.

VIENNA, March 4.—The report sent from Paris that the Count De Chambord is seriously ill is not true. He is in this city, and in perfect health.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS FOR NEW-YORK PUT BACK LEAKING.

LONDON, March 4.—The steam-ship Herder, which left Hambug Feb. 19 for New-York, has put into Queenstown, having encountered heavy gales, during which she sprung a leak and had her boats carried away.

The steam-ship Nederland, from Antwerp Feb. 20, for Philadelphia, has also put back to Queenstown with cargo shifted and boats gone.

The steam-ship Silesia, which left Hamburg, Feb. 18, via Havre 21st, for New-York, encountered terrific gales, and becoming leaky, put back to Southampton.

The steam-ship Mosel, which left Southampton for New-York yesterday, took the Silesia's mails, and her passengers will go forward by the Thuringia.

CUBA.

REPORTED KILLING OF EX-PRESIDENT CESPEDES.

HAVANA, March 4.—Several telegrams have been received here by private parties reporting that Ex-President Cespedes has been killed by some members of the San Quentin Battalion. It is further said that his body was brought to Santiago de Cuba, where it was recognized, after which it was buried in that city.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 4.—Hon. James M. Marvin was elected Supervisor for the town of Saratoga Springs. yesterday, by 157 majority.

TROY, N. Y., March 4.—The Democrats carried the charter election in this city, yesterday, by a majority of 1,500.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 4.—The town elections of Orange County were held yesterday. The Board of Supervisors will stand as follows: Democrats, 13; Republicans, 8; Independent, 1. Last year the Board consisted of 17 Democrats to 5 Republicans.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.—The returns of the town elections for Supervisors in Erie County come in slowly. The latest returns show that 19 Democratic and 2 Republican Supervisors have been elected. Several of the strongest Republican towns return Democrats.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 4.—Returns from all the towns in Dutchess County give the Republicans one majority in the Board of Supervisors.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 4.—The Republicans elect ten Supervisors out of twenty, a gain of two over last year.

STATE COUNCIL OF INDEPENDENT GRANGERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—An adjourned meeting of the New-York State Council of Independent Grangers held here to-day, was well attended, delegates being present from several counties not before represented. A delegation from the Boston Grange was received, and explained the progress of the independent movement in Massachusetts. Hon. A. C. Middleton, State Senator, was chosen President of the State Council, with Hon. S. H. Hammond, Assemblyman, as Vice President, A. S. Draper, Secretary, and E. M. Johnson, Treasurer. The temporary Executive Committee before appointed were continued, with authority to represent the State Council at a meeting to be held at Hayne's Hotel, Springfield, Mass., next Friday evening, when a National Council will be formed, with the necessary constitution and rituals. The council adjourned to meet again at the call of the President to hear a report of the proceedings at Springfield. It is proposed to push the organization of subordinate councils in all the States as soon as the machinery can be perfected. A large number of Senators and Assemblymen were present.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 4.—During a thunder storm yesterday afternoon at Kokomo, Ind., while Wm. Nesbit was driving home with his wife and children in a two-horse wagon, he was killed by a stroke of lightning, as was one of the horses. His wife and two children were thrown from the wagon, and Mrs. Nesbit was struck blind.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 4.—The Investigating Committee made a report to the Legislature which implicates Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible] in the attempt to obtain money [illegible]

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 4.

SENATE.

THE ALCOHOL COMMISSION.

The unfinished morning hour business, which was the Liquor Traffic bill, was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, submitted an amendment providing that all of the Commissioners to make the inquiry should not be in favor of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence.

Mr. CONKLING favored the adoption of the amendment, and said the inspiration of the inquiry was by temperance men. It was this circumstance that gave him the respect he had for the subject. Could any temperance man doubt that if any value at all was to be attached to the report, that value would be greatly enhanced if there should be one man at least on the commission who would have bias enough to ask questions which would be overlooked by the advocates of prohibitory legislation.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, also advocated the adoption of the amendment. He favored legislation on this subject, which he believed one of the most important before the American people. There should be ample opportunity for all sides to be heard. It was proper to legislate on the subject, as the Government was deeply interested in it by the collection of a large amount of tax annually.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, did not think it proper to have anti-temperance men on the commission to investigate into the liquor traffic.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said that if the Senate voted down the amendment and declared upon its record that it meant to be wholly partial and have a one-sided inquiry, it would do more to injure the temperance cause than anything else it could do.

Mr. CARPENTER said he understood this to be a move looking to future legislation in this body. The report of the commission would have greater weight if all the members of it should not be of one way of thinking on the question. Both sides should be represented, and the report would then have five times the influence it would have were all on the same side.

Pending the discussion of Mr. Bayard's amendment, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

Mr. CARPENTER said he gave notice a few days ago that he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks on the Louisiana bill, introduced by him, and if it was the pleasure of the Senate, he would now ask that all pending orders be laid aside, that he might address the Senate on that bill.

Mr. CAMERON made an effort to have the Centennial bill taken up, but the motion of Mr. Carpenter to lay aside all pending orders and take up the Louisiana bill was agreed to.

Mr. CARPENTER said he proposed to go directly to business, and not waste the time of the Senate in any glowing speech. He would repeat nothing he had said on former occasions, but would endeavor to single out matters in connection with the Louisiana case upon which both himself and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) agreed, and would endeavor to show that all the circumstances required the passage of the bill proposed by him. He reviewed the election returns, and said it was clearly shown that McEnery had received 9,960 majority, though he did not hold the election to have been a fair one. As Congress had already authorized an investigation into Louisiana affairs, it seemed to him, as it had gone so far in these matters, that it must proceed and settle them. He referred to the argument of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) as to the Supreme Court of the State having decided in favor of Kellogg, and said the testimony before the Senate Committee showed such a state of fraud as would set aside the decision of any tribunal. The Senator (Mr. Morton) from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in his report in regard to the Presidential electors in Louisiana, had stated that the Lynch board, in making the count and declaring the election of electors, had no legal evidence upon which it could count the votes. The Senator had shown that no validity attached to the action of the Lynch board in the count for Presidential electors, and both Houses of Congress acted upon that report. The Senator (Mr. Morton) now claimed that the Supreme Court of the State had decided that the Lynch board was the legal board, but he (Mr. Carpenter) called attention to the fact that that decision was made before the report of the Senator from Indiana above referred to. He (Mr. Carpenter) regretted that the Senator (Mr. Morton) was not in his seat to-day, and would pass from that branch of his argument, omitting many things which he intended to refer to. How would Congress look before the country after deciding that the election was void as to the Presidential electors, but legal as to the State officials? The Senator (Mr. Morton) having led the Senate through the first phase, now seeks to lead it in a counter movement. The Supreme Court of Louisiana was part of the State Government, and when Congress was to inquire whether the Government of that State was Republican or not, the Supreme Court could no more settle it than the Legislature could. That power was vested exclusively in Congress. Again, the question was not a judicial one at all, but a political one, and must be determined by the political department of the Government. The Supreme Court of the United States itself could not settle it, and the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana was not entitled to a moment's consideration. The court had never attempted to decide the question directly, but all it did say in effect was that the Lynch board was the legal board. It never said whether that board acted honestly or corruptly. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had rested his case upon two points, the decision of the State Supreme Court, and the recognition of the Kellogg Government by the President of the United States. On a former occasion he (Mr. Carpenter) had stated that a proper case had never been made out for the President's action in issuing his proclamation, and the Senator from Indiana got on his high horse to illustrate his fidelity to the Administration, a thing entirely unnecessary for him to bolster himself up in executive favor by denouncing somebody else for falling short. Suppose Gen. Grant did misconstrue a statute, did it make him a worse man? Not at all, and he (Mr. Carpenter) protested against the Senator (Mr. Morton) declaring that there had been an attack upon the President, when he (Mr. Carpenter) pointed out a misconstruction of a statute. Such Justices as Mansfield, Story, and Marshall would sit and listen for days to an argument to show them where they were in error, while a Justice of the Peace would knock you down for suggesting that he may have erred. He (Mr. Carpenter) denied that he had made any attack on the President. Referring to the argument of the Senator from New-Jersey, (Mr. Frelinghuysen,) as to the power of the President to act in putting down the insurrection when he had satisfied himself that it existed, Mr. Carpenter said there was but one man in the United States, except Senator Frelinghuysen, who entertained such an opinion, and that was Andrew Johnson. He maintained that he was the United States, and that he had the power to interpret the Constitution.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the Senator's (Mr. Carpenter's) information was very limited, not to know that the President had such power.

Mr. CARPENTER said one of the greatest pleasures of his life was to add to his store of information, and he would listen as a faithful disciple at the feet of his master when the gentleman from New-Jersey would undertake to show him that, under the Constitution, the President, of his own volition, and without a proper record from the State, could determine that an insurrection existed in the State and proceed to put it down. A court of justice could not decide a case between the Senator and himself of $200 without a record. Why? Because it was a court of record and had a seal, and certainly the United States was a court of record. The mere cry, by telegraph to the President, "come and help us," was not sufficient for his interference. He (Mr. Carpenter) believed that if the Federal troops were withdrawn from Louisiana Kellogg's Government would not stand. There were two questions involved as to the passage of this bill: First, have we the power to pass it? Second, the expediency of passing it. The Constitution provides that each State shall have a republican form of government, and one of the first requisites of a republican form of government is that its offices shall be filled by persons elected by the people. The power of Congress was derived from the Constitution, not from the tumults in Louisiana, or the frauds of Durell, or the Lynch board, and he asked every Senator within his hearing if Congress had not the power to give the people of that State what they had been cheated out of, namely, the right to elect their own officers. Should our Government be overthrown it would be by these steady encroachments. Congress should see at all times that each State had a republican form of government, and any Senator declaring that Congress had not the power to interfere now would declare to Kellogg and his followers, you can repeat this thing in 1876, and 1880, and in 1884; Congress has no power to set it right. If Congress had no authority to interfere, then the McEnery Government could set itself up also by force. Violence was as good a title as fraud, and a little more manly. When a man skulks beneath the soiled robes of a Federal Judge, he has not the manliness of the one who goes out with sword in hand to maintain his position. There was no question in his mind as to the power of Congress to take up the Constitution of any State and declare whether or not it was republican in form. The power of Congress was supreme.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, said he must differ from the gentleman as to the power of Congress.

Mr. CARPENTER said he was sorry the Senator would stand in his place and virtually say if Kellogg and his friends joined hands and defied the people of the State for fifty years Congress could not interfere. Did he mean to say if a band of ruffians should seize the State that Congress could not then interfere?

Mr. FERRY said he meant to say that under our system of government there is within the State a remedy for the usurpation of the State Government, or else a republican form of government is a total failure.

Mr. CARPENTER said, suppose the people of Connecticut should declare they would have a monarchy that they were sick and tired of republican government, and that their Governor and Legislature should remain in office for life, would Congress then have power to interfere?

Mr. FERRY said there was a remedy for that. Where the whole people of a State preferred a monarchical government, it was an entirely different thing. He heartily concurred with the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) that the State Government of Louisiana was, root and branch, usurpation; but he could not agree with him as to the remedies.

Mr. CARPENTER said in debate of this kind he was in a position of fighting in the open field against an ambuscade. The gentleman (Mr. Ferry) had his views, but would not let them out. If he has a plan, why not let it be known? He (Mr. Carpenter) was like McClellan in one thing—he was not wedded to any particular [illegible]. [Laughter.] If the Senator had a plan, and it [illegible] the one he (Mr. Carpenter) proposed, he was ready to support it as soon as the Sen[illegible]

ator would remove the seal of confidence from it. The Senator (Mr. Ferry) concurred with him that the present Government of Louisiana was no Government at all, but was usurped by Kellogg. He (Mr. Carpenter) believed the Kellogg Government was held up by the bayonets of the United States; sustained this hour by troops of the United States, and he wanted to know what remedy there was for this difficulty. The Supreme Court of Louisiana was in conspiracy with Kellogg, and would not inaugurate a move for reform. The State Legislature was in the conspiracy, and it would not do so. The Government would not, and the people could not, because Federal bayonets were leveled at them. The powers of the Federal Government were as sovereign, except as limited by the Constitution, as those of the Czar of Russia. Congress could declare war to-morrow against any nation, with or without cause. It could tax the last dollar from the pockets of the people, or establish female suffrage, and put the women in the army. The great argument made in the press particularly was the inexpediency of ordering a new election on the ground that it would be a dangerous precedent, but that was not sound logic. Calomel was a dangerous medicine, and as well might it be said that because doctors gave it to grown men they might give it to infants. Look at the probable effect of Congress saying it could do nothing in the present condition of the Southern States. Having just emerged from a civil war, would it be safe to say to them, when you hold your elections next Fall: "Get in by fraud or any way. There is no power to put you out." What greater license could be given to the lawlessness of the land? That element would say, if that is your game, we will play it; and they would play it, under the sanction of Congress. Such action, in the present condition of some of the Southern States, would be the most dangerous thing that could be done. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had said, pass this bill and there would be bloodshed in Louisiana. He said the Republicans were all in favor of Kellogg, and the respectable Democrats were all in favor of him. If they are, who is to cause bloodshed? He could be elected fairly, and Congress sustain him in his high office. The speech of the Senator (Mr. Morton) about bloodshed exceeded anything he (Mr. Carpenter) had heard since he left the nursery. It reminded him of the old song, "Fe fe fi fo fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman." "Blood! blood!! blood!!! blood!!!!" he said, four times. Did the Senator expect to influence the Senate by any such argument? There would be no blood shed by a new election. The Government could enforce it by the army and navy if necessary. If not, this nation had better furl its banner, and put its affairs in the hands of a receiver.

Mr. CARPENTER then read from a speech made by Mr. Kellogg in the Senate in 1868, in which he said that all that the people of the State wanted was a fair election, and whenever anything else was in office under the guise of being Republican, it should be put out. The people wanted a fair election, even if it be by Federal interference. In concluding his argument, Mr. Carpenter said that Congress was in a position where it could not stop. Louisiana had but one Senator here, and the Constitution says she must have two. The Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. Frelinghuysen) had said he would not vote to seat Pinchback, and by that he declared there was no republican government in Louisiana. By seating Pinchback the Senate would have recognized Kellogg. By seating McMillan it would have recognized McEnery, but by refusing to seat either, it declared that there had been no election there. Was it wise to adjourn this troublesome question into the troubles of the Presidential election? It was not probable that there would be the same unanimity then that there was the last time for, as he scanned the political horizon, he thought he could see more than one candidate, and it was not improbable that the vote of Louisiana might change the whole thing. The question should be settled now and put out of the way, as it was neither wise nor prudent to adjourn it. He had no personal feeling in the matter, his relations with Mr. Kellogg having been of the most friendly character, but he wanted the Congress of the United States to do its duty and order an honest election, so that the people could have their choice.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he desired to speak on the subject, but yielded to Mr. Cameron, who moved that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the Centennial bill, which was agreed to after brief discussion, the pending motion being to refer it to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. THURMAN spoke against referring the bill, and said if it went to that committee the understanding would be that there should be an appropriation for the celebration, and this he opposed on the ground that Congress had no power under the Constitution to vote money for such a purpose. Now that poor clerks were being turned out of the departments to save a few thousand dollars—and he saw them regularly, men and women, with tears in their eyes, not knowing where they were to get their next meal—it was no time for Congress to embark in an enterprise like this, which would afford a little show to Philadelphia.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend the motion to refer so as to instruct the committee to report a bill making an appropriation of a sufficient amount of money, not to exceed $3,000,000, to defray the expenses of the American Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Mr. SARGENT moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. CAMERON said that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to remain in session and finish the Centennial bill.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. HITCHCOCK submitted an amendment to the Fortification Appropriation bill, appropriating $50,000 for a post on the North Fork of Loup River, Nebraska.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the joint select committee appointed to investigate into the management of the affairs of the District of Columbia have permission to sit during the session of the Senate. Agreed to.

Pending discussion on the Centennial bill, Mr. Sargent's motion was adopted, and the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, presented the memorial of E. S. Jaffray & Co., and hundreds of others, merchants, bankers, officers of banks, insurance companies, and business men in the City of New-York, representing an aggregate capital of over $470,000,000, against any increase of irredeemable currency by the Government, and protesting against the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing Treasury notes without authority of law.

THE DUTY ON WINES.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, made an effort to have action taken on the bill reported by him fixing the duties on imported wines, but on an objection by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE UTAH BILL.

Mr. MCKEE, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Territories, reported the bill concerning the execution of the laws in Utah.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, remarked that the bill involved judicial questions, and should be considered by the Judiciary Committee. He moved its reference to that committee.

Mr. MCKEE withdrew the bill, giving notice that he would report it again, which he did in a short time. On a point of order it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the annual Indian Appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order after the special legislative appropriation bill is disposed of.

REGULATION OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE STATES.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate commerce by railroad between the several States.

Mr. ARTHUR, of Kentucky, concluded the argument begun by him yesterday against the constitutionality of the measure.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, supported the bill, and characterized the argument of Mr. Arthur, of Kentucky, as an exhibition of the wretched old heresy of extravagant State sovereignty. He held that there was no danger so great to the industrial interests of the country; no danger so great to the political morality of the country as the uncontrolled dominion of gigantic railroad corporations. Five men, if they chose to unite, as they generally did, could take off one-third or one-half of all the productive industry of his own State. He did not choose to confess that this Government was an absolute failure, and that it could not grapple with and control constitutionally, equitably, and fairly all things that tended to the common welfare, within the powers given to Congress by the Constitution. Unless Congress assumed the power to control inter-State commerce, there existed no power under heaven that could control it. If, as has been admitted by Mr. Arthur, these States could not impose restrictions on commerce by exorbitant charges, certainly the railroads, the creatures of the State, could not do so, and the absolute jurisdiction over the question was vested by the Constitution in Congress. If Congress could not control these overgrown, gigantic corporations, then the Government was a failure. There came up from every part of the country a protest indicating a clear, manifest substratum of feeling of injustice suffered and tolerated, and no Government, no Administration, no party, no Congress had a right to disregard these symptoms of great constitutional disturbance in the body politic. He declared his belief that whenever there was any commerce which could be properly denominated inter-State commerce the controlling hand of the United States Government could be laid on it; that every State and every State institution was subordinate to that control, and that every charter for a railroad, for a ferry, or for anything else that was a part of the great system of inter-State commerce, was subject in all respects to the control of Congress, and he was ready to give effect, by his vote, to that belief. This country, he said, in conclusion, had latterly lain prostrate, like Gulliver, when the Lilliputians tied him in his sleep. All sorts of chains, of law, of usage, of fraud, had been heaped upon the limbs of the sleeping giant. Wealth had been accumulated in private hands at a rate such as no country had ever seen, and in ninety-nine cases out of every 100 these colossal fortunes had been built up by the abuses suffered and tolerated by the hitherto silent but now speaking industry of the country. It was time that Congress should say that no such contrivances will be longer tolerated as render the whole productive industry of the country subject to the domination and control and cruel mercies of speculators in railroad bonds, in order that they may make false dividends on false stocks.

Without coming to any action on the bill, the House at 4:30 took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill revising the statutes.

THE TRIAL OF KING.

A FULL JURY OBTAINED.

OPENING OF THE CASE BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS—THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The trial of James C. King for the murder of Anthony F. O'Neil was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady. The jury list was completed by 12 o'clock, and the trial was then regularly proceeded with.

District Attorney Phelps, in opening the case for the prosecution, spoke of its great importance to the community and the prisoner, and he asked at their hands a thoughtful, unbiased judgment upon the facts which would be elicited. The prisoner was a man of about thirty-five years of age, born in the neighboring State of New-Jersey, of good attainments, of good natural abilities, who had shown himself possessed of large business capacity, having passed a portion of his time in California, in the Sandwich Islands, in this City, and in England, conducting business transactions with varied success, at times rising to a position of considerable wealth, and again by the misfortunes of his career being reduced to comparative poverty. After being engaged for some time in California, he went to the Sandwich Islands, where he formed the acquaintance of the lady who subsequently became his wife; afterward returning to San Francisco, and doing business there for a short period, he went to England and engaged in an enterprise which proved disastrous to his financial aspirations. He then came to this country and took up his residence at the village of Turner's Station, on the Erie Railway, with his wife and three children. There he formed the acquaintance of Anthony F. O'Neil, the deceased, and that acquaintance quickly ripened into friendship, which extended to their respective families. During the Summer of 1872, domestic difficulties arose in the family of the prisoner, which resulted in his wife leaving her husband's home and coming to this City with her children, where, for a time, she resided in the family of a clergyman. In that removal Mrs. King was assisted by Mrs. O'Neil, the wife of the deceased, and so indignant did the prisoner become in consequence that he charged that improper intimacy existed between herself and O'Neil. The former friendship of course departed, and nothing but hostility now existed between the parties. O'Neil assigned as a reason for the departure of Mrs. King from her home, the gross ill-treatment to which she was constantly subjected, and on a subsequent occasion, when he claimed possession of his wife's trunks in New-Jersey, through the instrumentality of O'Neil he was arrested and taken before a local Magistrate. On that charge he was released, and he immediately preferred a charge against O'Neil for a subornation of perjury. On examination, O'Neil was acquitted, and the feelings of hostility between them was so great afterward that O'Neil assisted in the prosecution of a suit against King for the sale of his household effects to satisfy the demands of a creditor. The prisoner then commenced a suit in Orange County against O'Neil for criminal intimacy with his wife, and on that suit O'Neil was arrested, and released on $10,000 bail. Meantime Mrs. King sought separation from her husband in a limited divorce, and the prisoner replied by instituting proceedings for an absolute divorce, on the ground of infidelity with the deceased. She immediately commenced a similar proceeding, based on the same allegation, and at this time the feelings of King toward O'Neil were so bitter and deep that he threatened he had better not cross his path, and he asserted that when a difficulty like that arose between himself and his father-in-law in the Sandwich Islands he had resort to pistols. Threats of this character he constantly made, but when they were communicated to O'Neil, who was a bold, brave man, and had served many years in the army, he treated them with contempt, asserting that King had not courage enough to attempt it. On the divorce suit a reference was ordered by Judge Barrett, to take place before Judge Sutherland at his office in Pine street, and after two or three hearings it was to be continued on the 18th of November, 1872. This was on a Monday, and two days previously King boasted that he carried a seven-shooter and that blood would be shed. On the day of the shooting, Mrs. King, Mrs. O'Neil, O'Neil, and a Mrs. Foulke and her sister, accompanied by their lawyer, were at Judge Sutherland's office, and the prisoner also was in attendance, but not accompanied by counsel. Mrs. Foulke, Mrs. King, and O'Neil were examined, the latter speaking in a manly, out-spoken manner of the ill-treatment to which the prisoner subjected his wife. The latter did not cross-examine the witnesses, and an adjournment was then ordered, Mrs. King, O'Neil, and the others leaving the room after bidding the Referee a good day. King also bowed his salutation to the Judge, and left a minute after his wife. Scarcely had the door closed on him when King advanced toward the stairs which O'Neil was descending, preceded by his lady friends, and fired three shots in rapid succession. The first ball passed through the hat of the deceased without doing him any injury, the second missed him and lodged on the staircase. O'Neil was thoroughly aroused to a sense of his danger, and turned with the exclamation, "Is that what you are at!" at the same time placing his hand on his thigh to draw a revolver and place himself on terms of equality with his assailant. Before he could place himself in a position to return the shots the third bullet sped on its mission and lodged in the breast of the deceased. He fell into the arms of his wife, who was exposed with him to the same danger; and King meanwhile returned into the office of Judge Sutherland and handed him the pistol, which still smoked after its recent discharge. O'Neil was taken into an adjoining office, and before he could receive the last office of his church from the minister who chanced to be in the building, and without exchanging a word with his relatives, he expired. An officer was sent for to secure the arrest of the prisoner, and the crowd of angry citizens who had collected in the place, caused him such apprehensions of danger that he locked himself in Judge Sutherland's private office. On the arrival of the officer, King was taken into custody, and begged the officer to protect him from the violence of the multitude. Throughout the affair his conduct was distinguished by great coolness, and his first remark on being lodged in the station-house was to send for his counsel. If these facts were proved, in the annals of murders which disgraced this City this was entitled to rank first. The plea of insanity would be sought to be established, but while he admitted that the insane were irresponsible, they should closely discriminate between insanity and that semi-unconsciousness the result of embroiled passion. Whenever a plea of insanity was falsely put as an excuse for crime and prevailed in the sympathy or judgment of the jury, a grave and crying evil was wrought, not only to the administration of justice, but the safety of those who may really be insane was imperiled. They were told that murder in this City was too often permitted to go unwhipped of justice, but he did not believe that in all the world a more upright jury could be obtained than in this City, and as long as that prevailed there was no danger to the Constitution and the maintenance of the laws. He asked in conclusion an impartial consideration of the case at the hands of the jury.

Josiah Sutherland, City Judge, testified—In the Fall of 1872 a proceeding took place before me, as Referee, the parties being the prisoner, James C. King and Anna, his wife. There had been several meetings in the case, and the last took place on the 18th of November. Three witnesses testified, Mr. O'Neil, Mrs. O'Neil, and another lady whose name he did not remember. The prisoner was present and did not cross-examine any of the parties. About a half an hour before the hearing occurred, the prisoner was in my office, and left, returning in time for the examination. After the examination, O'Neil left with the ladies, and King himself immediately afterward. Scarcely had the door closed on him when I heard three pistol-shots in rapid succession, and almost in an instant afterward the door opened and King re-entered, holding a pistol in his hand, and handing it to me, he said, "here Judge." I gave orders that King should not be permitted to leave the room, and went out for an officer. I found one and returned, when King was taken into custody.

District Attorney Phelps offered in evidence the testimony given by O'Neil at the reference before Judge Sutherland.

Mr. Beach objected on the ground that it might contain many statements which would prejudice the case of the prisoner, and in view of the relations which existed between himself and the deceased, as shown by the District Attorney, it would be obviously improper to introduce it into the present trial. He was willing to concede generally that the evidence was of a hostile character, but given in detail it was inadmissable.

Judge Brady admitted the testimony.

The testimony of O'Neil given before Judge Sutherland was read, and, substantially, was to the effect that he frequently saw the prisoner strike his wife violently in the face, and that he applied to her the most opprobrious epithets.

The court then adjourned.

RAID ON A POLICY SHOP.

Police Commissioner Gardner received information yesterday morning that a policy shop was in full blast at No. 43 Chatham street. He at once communicated the information to Capt. Irving, who detailed Detectives Elder, Heidelberg, Woolsey, and Dunn to investigate the matter. The officers proceeded to the place and found on the third floor a policy shop, of which Thomas J. Taylor claimed to be the proprietor. The latter and eleven others were found in the place and were placed under arrest. The officers, finding that they had more prisoners than they could conveniently handle, Capt. Ulman, of the Fourth Precinct, was called upon for assistance, and sent several patrolmen to the place. The prisoners were all brought to Police Head-quarters, where they gave their names as follows: Thomas J. Taylor, of No. 215 Forsyth street; Christopher Helmholtz, No. 22 Bleecker street; Frederick Williams, No. 3 Cannon street; John Martin, Williamsburg; Edward Mullen and Thomas Donnelly, No. 24 Mulberry street; Ernest Fisher, No. [illegible] Broome street; Samuel R. Hendricks, No. 38 Rutgers street; Charles Riker, No. 59 Canal street; Joseph Williams, No. 1,064 Second avenue; and Caspar Egner and Christian Heingartner, of No. 67 Forsyth street. All the books, papers, &c., were seized by the Police, and together with the prisoners will be taken before Justice Morgan at the Tombs Police Court to-day.

MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S "CHARITY" SUSTAINED.

In the suit of Isaac S. Isaacs to restrain Augustin Daly from exhibiting at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in this City, a drama entitled "Charity," the motion for an injunction which was argued a few days since in the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Judge William E. Curtis, a decision was rendered yesterday denying the motion. The motion, as well as the claim made in the complaint for damages, was based on the fact that Mr. Isaacs had copyrighted the title to a play called "Charity," and that Mr. Daly was infringing that copyright by exhibiting another play with a similar title. After reciting the facts and legal points in the case, which have already appeared in THE TIMES, the Judge proceeds in his opinion as follows:

"It is objected that the action should have been commenced in the Federal Courts. This court has long exercised a jurisdiction to protect literary property, and the act of Congress in 1870, conferring jurisdiction in that class of suits upon the Federal Courts appears to afford an additional remedy, without affecting the pre-existing jurisdiction in respect to the rights the plaintiff has in the play, and which exist at common law independently of all statutes, (Palmer vs. DeWitt, 47 N. Y. R. 532.) The other question as to whether the defendant should be enjoined from performing the play, under the name of 'Charity,' is not free from difficulty. The affidavits fail to satisfy me that the plantiff would be injured on the ground claimed by him, that Mr. Gilbert's play has been unfavorably received and criticised when played. It is not alleged that there has been any bad faith on either side. The complication appears to be purely accidental. Should the dramatic performance be enjoined because the word 'Charity' is the title of each? No question exists as to any imitation or similitude in Mr. Gilbert's play. It is simply to be considered whether the use of the word 'Charity' in Mr. Isaac's play for a title, and his copyrighting the play, give him the exclusive use of that word as a title in public performance of plays. Charity is a virtue that has been symbolized and portrayed in every stage and department of art for all ages. Would it be just that an engraver who has copyrighted a design that he entitles 'Charity,' should restrain another engraver from vending to the public a different design, which the latter also designates 'Charity,' both being works of art symbolizing the same virtue, but differing in plan and execution? If this question is answered in the affirmative the same principle might be invoked by a publisher, who has copyrighted a sermon called 'Charity,' by ———, to enjoin the sale by another publisher of a sermon utterly different in composition, also called 'Charity,' written by some other person. The law favors literature and art, and while it seeks to protect all in the enjoyment of their property, and their rights, it does not limit and abridge the field of occupation and enterprise. The use of the word 'Charity' as a designation for any work of art or literature, cannot ordinarily be monopolized by any one person. There may be occasions when a title is made use of in bad faith, or to promote some imposition, or to inflict a wrong, when a court of justice should interfere to prevent its use, or to compensate a party who has in consequence sustained an injury. But the present case does not appear to be one where the court is called upon to interfere for any of these reasons. Both parties having acted in good faith, it would be inequitable to subject the defendant to loss, who has prepared for representation and advertised Mr. Gilbert's play, under the name of 'Charity.' Nothing is shown by which it appears that the plaintiff would sustain loss by changing the name of his play, if he desired to do so, and I do not find any case where the court has granted a plaintiff under the circumstances appearing in the papers the relief he seeks by the present application. The motion for an injunction must be denied with costs."

PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED CHURCH CONSOLIDATION.

The efforts to effect an organic union between the Reformed Church of America and the Presbyterian Church in the United States, have been vigorously pushed forward by the committees appointed by the Synod of the one and the General Assembly of the other. These met in the lecture-room of Dr. Ormiston's church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, last Saturday, and conferred as to closer relations between the two bodies. The committees present were: From the Reformed Church, Drs. H. D. Ganse, E. T. Corwin, A. B. Van Zandt, A. G. Vermilye, W. R. Gordon, W. Ormiston, A. P. Van Giezen, Joachim Elmendorf, Philip Peltz, and W. J. R. Taylor, besides Elders J. Sturgis, Messrs. Heath and Hewson, and Judge Bacon. From the Southern Presbyterian Church, Drs. B. M. Palmer, of New-Orleans; W. Brown, Richmond, Va.; J. R. Wilson, South Carolina; Rev. R. K. Smoot, Kentucky; with Elders Gen. A. M. Scales, North Carolina; Major T. R. Kirkpatrick, Virginia, and W. H. Smith, Tennessee. These committees held conversational joint meetings, over which their Chairmen presided conjointly. A paper was considered in detail by the united committees, and adopted afterward by each in separate session. None but members were admitted to any of these conferences, the result of which the committees have determined to keep secret until the Secretary shall feel ready to publish it.

It is understood that the committees came together on Saturday last in the forenoon, and their session continued until Tuesday afternoon, in the lecture-room of Dr. Ormiston's church. After very free and friendly discussions the two committees unanimously agreed to report to their respective bodies a scheme of co-operation in the chief forms of ecclesiastical work, such as foreign and domestic missions and publications. This scheme is not carried out by the committees to its details. These will require to be considered more fully and reported upon hereafter, and perhaps cannot finally be settled in advance of the sessions of the two main bodies in 1875. In the matters of organic union between the two denominations no steps as yet have been taken, but it is believed that the advances which have been made toward co-operation in Christian work will tend to a great increase of the friendly feeling which has already marked the intercourse of the denominations. The Presbyterian committee will report to its main body in May, and the Reformed in June.

A NEW OCEAN STEAMER.

Another new steam-ship, the City of Guatemala, has just been added to the fleet of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. The Guatemala arrived here on Tuesday night from Chester, Penn., where she was built by John Roche & Co. She is the fifth steam-ship built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by Messrs. Roche, and is the sister ship of the City of Panama, also new, and which recently arrived here from Aspinwall, to which port she started on her trial trip on Jan. 17, from this port.

From the success which attended that trip of the Panama, the officers of the Guatemala are sanguine that her first sea-going effort will be marked with a like success. The Guatemala is a two-masted propeller, her dimensions being as follows: Length, 245 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet. Her engines were built at the Morgan Iron Works, and are of the compound principle. She has two cylinders, one measuring fifty-six inches in diameter, and the other twenty-eight inches, with a stroke of fifty-four inches, and estimated at 800 indicated horse power. The engines are allowed a steam pressure of eighty pounds to the square inch. Although she is supplied with four boilers her furnaces will not consume over fourteen tons of coal per day. Her freighting capacity is estimated at 1,200 tons, and she has cabin accommodations for seventy first-class passengers. She will sail for Aspinwall on Saturday, commanded by Capt. Hildreth, and will carry freight only, as her saloons and cabins are as yet almost destitute of furniture or upholstery. This latter want is being rapidly supplied by A. T. Stewart & Co., and a small army of painters and cabinet-makers are daily employed in decorating the saloons and state-rooms.

BUSINESS AT THE PENSION OFFICE.

Yesterday was a busy day at the United States Pension Office. As early as 4:30 in the morning, fully a hundred expectant recipients of the public bounty had gathered around the south-east corner of the Custom-house. Pension Agent Dutcher was on hand at 3:30. Promptly at the former hour the work of verifying and paying claims for the quarter ending March 1 was commenced and kept up without cessation until nearly 6 at night. The crowd included all ranks, from the wives of Generals and Colonels down to one-legged or one-armed privates. All nationalities, ages, sexes, and colors were represented. The number of pensions paid was 853, and the total amount disbursed $26,589 44, being the largest day's work of the office since its establishment. Of the 853 separate accounts, 161 were of men minus an arm or limb, and 540 of invalids, seven widows of revolutionary soldiers, one of whom draws $50 per month, were present by their relatives or agents, and received their respective stipends. Also, the widow of Major Gen. Brown, late of the regular army, who also receives $50 per month, the highest amount allowed by law. The others run from this down to $2 per month, the lowest on the list, and which is granted for the loss of a finger. Mr. Dutcher attributes the unusual rush to the dull times of the past few months, which have reduced the savings even of the economical to a low point.

THE ROLLWAGEN WILL CASE.

In the Rollwagen will case, yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, five witnesses were examined on behalf of the proponents. They all swore that they had seen the decedent within two months of his death, and that he was then in such a mental condition as to be able to converse freely and intelligently on all subjects.

THE CASE OF DR. PORTEOUS.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

LICENSE OF THE REVEREND DOCTOR TO PREACH IN THE DIOCESES OF NEW-YORK AND LONG ISLAND WITHDRAWN.

In January last Rev. Dr. Porteous, of London, England, came to this country. He arrived on the 2d day of the month, and on the 10th applied to Bishop Potter, of this City, for license to preach, exhibiting to the Bishop his orders and a letter from the Archdeacon of the Diocese of Down and Connor, Ireland, (where he officiated prior to taking up his residence in the British Metropolis,) and one from Dr. Hincks, brother of the late Prime Minister of Canada. His application was made in the usual way of an Episcopal minister passing from one diocese into the other. Having seen Dr. Porteous' credentials Bishop Potter issued to him the following license:

DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. G. B. Porteous, from Ireland, having presented to me satisfactory testimonials, is hereby licensed to officiate temporarily in this diocese. (Signed,) HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1874.

On the 14th of January a similar license was issued to Dr. Porteous by Bishop Littlejohn, of the Diocese of Long Island. After the reception of these licenses Dr. Porteous preached at Dr. Duryea's church in Brooklyn, at Plymouth Church, at the Church of the Reformation, at Dr. Carroll's church, and at Dr. Scudder's. He also preached at Dr. Hepworth's church in this City. In the meantime Dr. Porteous commenced carrying out his intention of lecturing. He lectured on "England's Vices and Virtues," on "English, Scotch, and American Wit," on "Genius," on "Savanorola," on "Progress," and, finally, on "Sectarianism in Art, Medicine, and Theology."

The immense congregations that listened to Dr. Porteous whenever he preached attested his rapidly-growing popularity, and the question of inviting him to take up a permanent residence in Brooklyn was discussed in the local papers of that city and by many prominent churchmen. On the 13th of February Dr. Porteous received the following letter from Bishop Potter:

NEW-YORK, No. 38 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, Feb. 10, 1874.

REVEREND SIR: I find myself under the necessity of withdrawing the temporary licence to officiate in this diocese which I gave you. You will please to consider that you have no letter of commendation from me.

Your servant in Christ,

(Signed,) HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New-York.

Rev. MR. PORTEOUS.

In answer to this Dr. Porteous wrote to Bishop Potter the following very natural letter of inquiry:

MANSION-HOUSE, BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND, Feb 12, 1874.

RIGHT REVEREND SIR: I am in receipt of your note of the 10th inst., and am much surprised at its contents. I submit I am entitled to know the definite reasons for the withdrawal of the license to preach in your diocese.

If I have erred ecclesiastically, or in other way disturbed the order of the Church, and can purge myself of the offense, I shall certainly not hesitate to do so. I am, Right Reverend Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) G. B. PORTEOUS.

Right Rev. DR. POTTER, Bishop of New-York.

To this letter the Bishop sent the following explanation:

No. 38 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1874.

REVEREND SIR: Your letters, as presented to me, were not such (there being none from the Bishop) as we can usually account sufficient. I strained a point to give you a temporary license. At the same time intimated the need of some reserve in lecturing. The first thing I hear is that you, a stranger in a foreign branch of the Church, begin with comic lectures and preach in a non-Episcopal pulpit, a thing which, whatever some persons may choose to think or say, is a violation of our order and customs. I give these reasons, and I do not propose to discuss them now or hereafter. It will be useless for you to apply for any renewal of your license until you can produce a full and explicit letter from the Bishop, and some recent letters from persons of known standing; and even then I can make no promise in regard to my future action.

Your servant in Christ,

(Signed,) H. POTTER.

To Rev. DR. PORTEOUS.

Subsequent to this Mr. Waring brought a verbal communication to Dr. Porteous as official from Bishop Littlejohn. The nature of this communication is made evident from the following letter from Dr. Porteous to Bishop Littlejohn:

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN, Long Island, Feb. 21, 1874.

RIGHT REVEREND SIR: Mr. Waring has made a communication to me from you, which he assures me you desire. I shall consider it as official. I trust I understand your meaning. I know I am obliged and grateful for your courtesy.

Rumors, you say, have reached you that I had declared, that unless I received better treatment from the clergy of your diocese, I would either join the Presbyterian or Cummins' movement.

These rumors are but rumors. I never declared anything of the sort. I intend to remain an Episcopal clergyman.

My having preached for brother clergymen of non-Episcopal denominations is not an offense. I have broken no law or disregarded any canon of the Church of England.

When I waited upon you on my arrival in this diocese I presented the usual testimonials and letters of orders, and was unaware that more was necessary to make me acceptable to you or to the clergy in your diocese. I had personal introduction to one of your clergy, whose reception of me was scant courtesy indeed.

I informed you at our interview, that I was anxious to do temporary duty in your diocese, and begged you to do me the honor to let me know of vacancies when they occurred. I gathered from Dr. Hall that he could not and would not assist or advise me until I had seen you, and settled the matter of my supposed breach of discipline in preaching for Presbyterians and Congregationalists. I did not feel myself under obligations to wait upon you with reference to that matter, and would not have intruded upon you now had not Mr. Waring brought me your communication.

My stay in this country and diocese is like to be of longer duration than I at first anticipated, and unless you feel it your duty to withdraw my temporal license I shall still deem myself recognized by you. I am, Right Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

S. B. PORTEOUS, D. D.

Right Rev. DR. LITTLEJOHN.

Yesterday morning Dr. Porteous received the following revocation of his license from Bishop Littlejohn:

BROOKLYN, March 4, 1874.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: On or about the 27th of January last, in the exercise of my official discretion, I gave you a license to officiate temporarily in this diocese.

In the exercise of the same official discretion, I now hereby revoke the said license.

Very faithfully yours,

A. A. LITTLEJOHN, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island.

Rev. G. W. PORTEOUS, D. D.

Dr. Porteous informed a reporter yesterday that he knew of no reason why the Bishop should have withdrawn his license. He said further: "I neither make nor seek criticism of the acts of either Bishop; but I am a comparative stranger here, and it may be right to the friends who have so kindly treated me to know that I have done nothing to forfeit their esteem."

"THE HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC" IN CHANCERY.

In the equity branch of the Superior Court, before Judge William E. Curtis, yesterday, was brought to trial the case of John Townsend against Peter V. Husted and J. W. Rymert. It appeared by the testimony that, in 1864 and 1865, the artist, Mr. H. Balling, painted an historical picture, entitled "The Heroes of the Republic." After completion, Mr. Balling sold the picture to Mr. Rymert, one of the defendants, for a consideration of $5,000, with the privilege reserved to the artist to exhibit it. Subsequently to such sale Mr. Balling entered into a written agreement with Benoni Howard, recently convicted of counterfeiting in the United States Court, to paint seventy-five pictures of eminent American statesmen and Generals, Howard agreeing to bear the expense of materials, studio, rent, &c., and to make certain advances to Mr. Balling during the progress of the work, and both parties to the agreement to share in the proceeds of sale, exhibition, &c. This agreement, by its terms, purported to cover a previous verbal agreement existing between the same parties, and also contained a further provision that for a year thereafter, Howard should have the privilege of exhibiting "The Heroes of the Republic," in the proceeds of which the parties to the agreement were also to share. Under this agreement the picture was sent to Washington for exhibition, and after remaining there in the Department of Agriculture for some time Mr. Rymert was notified to remove it, and did remove it, and place it in the new Bennett Building in this City for purposes of exhibition and sale. While here the other defendant in the suit, Peter V. Husted, demanded possession of it, claiming title thereto through Benoni Howard. The plaintiff in the case, Mr. John Townsend, having charge of the building in which the picture was, and temporary custody of the picture itself, refused to deliver it to either party lest the other should hold him responsible for its value. He thereupon instituted the present suit in the equity or chancery branch of the court, making both claimants defendants therein, for the purpose of having the court determine the right to the picture as between the rival claimants. On the part of Husted, one of the claimants, it is asserted that the picture in dispute was embraced in the written agreement between Mr. Balling and Howard, and that the latter having furnished the canvass, &c., necessary for its painting, had a legal title thereto which he had transferred to Husted. On the part of Mr. Balling it is claimed that this picture was not embraced in his agreement with Howard, except as therein stated, for purposes of exhibition and the sale of chromo copies thereof; that Howard never accounted to him for any portion of the profits derived from the exhibition of the picture or the sale of the chromo copies thereof, and that the title thereto, which he (Balling) had made over to Mr. Rymert, was a just and equitable one. The picture is 16 by 30 feet, and at present valued at $20,000. The case is still on trial.

A PAIR OF MODEL POLICEMEN.

Commissioner Gardner investigated 110 complaints against policemen yesterday. Among the cases tried was the complaint against Patrolmen Wm. Maude and John A. Blair, in which the officers are charged with having been intoxicated on the 20th ult., and having while in that condition visited several houses of ill-fame. Doorman Dempsey testified that on the day in question he saw the officers in West Twenty-sixth street; they were intoxicated and acting in such a disorderly manner that the pedestrians stared at them. Capt. McCullagh testified that he was informed of the antics of the officers, and went out to look for them. He found them in a house of ill-fame, surrounded by a number of females who were laughing and jeering at them. They were both in uniform. The officers denied that they were intoxicated. The case was referred to the board, with the recommendation that the officers be dismissed.

THE EAST-SIDE NUISANCE.

COMPLAINTS RESPECTING THE GAS WORKS—THE NUISANCE ATTRIBUTED TO THE AMMONIA COMPANY.

Numerous complaints have reached THE TIMES calling attention to the offensive exhalations and stench arising from the gas-houses at the foot of Fourteenth and Twentieth streets, East River, the former belonging to the Manhattan and the latter to the New-York Company. The New-York Gas Company was indicted by the Grand Jury in the year 1872 for creating a nuisance injurious to the public health, and a jury in the General Sessions convicted them. They, however, appealed, and the Supreme Court reversed the verdict, it having been shown that the company manufactured gas according to the most approved methods, and that everything was done to make the business unobjectionable. Yesterday a TIMES reporter was detailed to investigate the cause of the complaints against the gas-houses, but more especially against the New-York Gas Company. He visited the vicinity of the gas works from Fourteenth to Twentieth streets, and from Third avenue to Avenue C, and made inquiries relative to the nuisance complained of. It is only fair to state that the residents in the immediate locality of the gas-houses, and Policemen with whom the reporter conversed, said they had no reason to complain of any smells arising from the gas-houses, and that they had heard no complaints respecting them. They said, however, that the stench arising from the New-York Ammonia Works, at Twentieth street and Avenue B, was intolerable, and they expressed surprise that the Board of Health should have permitted such offensive works to exist in a densely populated district. The reporter, failing to get any evidence against the gas companies, walked toward the Ammonia Works, which are quite close to the works of the New-York Gas Company, and certainly the smell which was found to exist in the vicinity of these works was anything but agreeable. The reporter conversed with one of the workmen, who happened to be entering the yard, and this man said, "The smell is very bad, indeed." This is the reporter's opinion too, and a patrolman with whom he spoke corroborated all the complaints which the reporter heard from other sources. "The vapor," said the patrolman, "arising from the works corrodes everything within its reach, and no letters can stand for any time on a sign-board in the immediate vicinity of the works." One of the residents in that locality said that the vapor even caused the works of his watch to rust, and that he could not wear a watch in consequence. The smell was so offensive that the reporter was glad to get away from that neighborhood, and he next paid a visit to the Health Department to get some information on the subject. Dr. Day, the Chief Superintendent of the Sanitary Bureau, said that last Summer the department was inundated with letters complaining of offensive smells from the New-York Gas Works. The matter was investigated very carefully, and the inquiry resulted in tracing the cause not to the gas, but to the Ammonia Works. They were found to be conducted in such a manner that it became absolutely necessary during the Fall of last year to issue an order to discontinue operations at the works. The Board of Health heard no further complaints of the gas nuisance until after the reopening of the Ammonia Works, which took place some months ago, a permit having been granted by the Board of Health to carry on the works with improved machinery, which the officers of the board duly inspected, and being satisfied that, with the new plant and other improvements suggested by the Board of Health, no nuisance could exist. The permit was granted. In a few weeks thereafter complaints respecting the gas-houses came pouring in again, and after another investigation it was found that the refuse matter from the Ammonia Works was allowed to enter the public sewers, and thereby caused the nuisance complained of. The Ammonia Company had then in course of construction a sewer leading directly from their own works to the East River, and it was completed in a day or two after the second inspection of the Sanitary officers, and the refuse matter now passes through it into the river. The complaints again ceased after the construction of the sewer, but recently they have again revived, and the Health Officers are doing everything in their power to come at the root of the evil. Prof. Chandler visited the works of the New-York Gas Company on Tuesday last, and Drs. Day and Janes have also been engaged during the past week in investigating this matter. They are slow to believe that the trouble on this occasion lies with the Ammonia Works, as from a thorough inspection of them they can discover no very offensive smells or anything injurious to health. The New-York Gas Company having been wrongfully accused on previous occasions, they will not without good reason lay the blame at their door, but they are pursuing their investigations from day to day and hope soon to come at the cause of the nuisance. "There is nothing," said the doctors, "more difficult to trace than a smell; but of one thing you can assure the public—that we will not let the matter rest until we trace the cause of complaint to its source." The reporter subsequently saw the President of the New-York Gas Company, and he said that the cause of the trouble could not, he believed, be brought home to their works. He was quite willing, he said, to co-operate in any way with the Board of Health, and no one was more anxious than he to abate the nuisance.

CONTROLLER GREEN'S MONTHLY REPORT.

The monthly statement of the Finance Department, issued yesterday, shows the following expenditures during January and February, 1874: The disbursements in January amounted to $1,378,536 19, and in February to $1,364,349 74. These sums, which are payable from taxation, were for the maintenance of the numerous departments, the payment of interest on the City debt, &c. The expenditures for the construction of new works and improvements, repairs to buildings, &c., in January, were $955,484 69, and in February, $1,087,326 48. These amounts are payable from the issue of bonds. The aggregate amount of warrants drawn on City and County account, for all purposes, was $15,807,021 91. The report also states that the City and County debt on Feb. 28, 1874, was $109,429,437 50, and that stocks and bonds to the amount of $13,634,750, have been issued. These stocks and bonds were issued under special laws for works in progress. Assessment bonds on account of improvements in progress and to be repaid from assessments to be collected; revenue bonds for current expenses in anticipation of taxes 1874; consolidated stock for the redemption of revenue bonds 1872, issued to pay old debts and to reimburse the Street Improvement Fund for assessments vacated as provided chapter 444 laws 1872, and chapter 756 laws 1873, and bonds for liquidation of claims and judgments and claims prior to Jan. 1, 1872, as provided chapter 756 laws 1873. The following bonds have been paid: Revenue bonds 1872, payable 1874, issued to pay old debts, $8,097,397 55; revenue bonds, 1873, $560,000; assessment bonds, $300,000; Street Improvement Fund bonds, $762,500. Total, $9,719,897 55.

IMPORTERS' AND GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, of this City, was held at the rooms of the association, corner Wall and Pearl streets, yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Wm. A. Booth, in the chair. The attendance of members was large. After the transaction of routine business of no especial importance, the attention of the meeting was turned to the consideration of the subject of wharves and piers and the erection of sheds thereon. At the previous monthly meeting a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Tonure was Chairman, to investigate the legality of the bill before the Legislature giving steam-ship companies an exclusive right to erect sheds upon wharves and piers in certain localities, and to load and unload from the same. The board holds that the said wharves and piers are public highways, and no exclusive right to their use would be just. This special committee were to report on this subject, and upon terminal facilities at the meeting, but not being ready to make a full statement, further time was given them. The counsel of the committee stated that, in spite of the protest of the board against the bill now before the Legislature, it was presented unchanged, and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Mr. Wm. A. Butler is acting as counsel for the committee. The meeting then adjourned.

SAILORS' TROUBLES.

The eight firemen who were arrested on the steam-ship City of Mexico and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail on the charge of mutiny, say that they have been badly wronged. Their story is that when they shipped it was with the understanding that they were not to perform any services other than those of firemen. When they reached Vera Cruz a large quantity of surplus coal in the vessel was sold at a high price, and they were ordered by the officers to carry it ashore. They refused, and were put in the Castle of San Juan del Ulloa, but were taken back on the vessel on her departure. They were kept at work the rest of the voyage, and on arriving here were employed several hours in discharging the cargo, their arrest not being made until after they had completed the work.

STILL ANOTHER LOTTERY-DEALER.

John Schonfeld, of No. 5 Clinton street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Gallaher, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on a charge of being the proprietor of a lottery shop at No. 545 East Fifth street. He was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, and held in $300 bail for trial. A large number of lottery tickets, books, and other papers connected with the business were also captured.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J.—34, Hopkins vs. Trimble, &c.; 49, Miller, &c., vs. Brown; 50, Same vs. Same; 52, In the matter of Meyer, Trustee; 55, Baird vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 75, Cormier, &c., vs. Batty, &c.; 76, People ex rel. Murphy vs. Green; 78, People ex rel. Foster vs. The Department of Public Parks; 80, Helfenstein vs. Ferguson; 81, Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.; 84, Sampsons vs. Lavazelle, &c.; 89, Ballard vs. Gunther, &c.; 91, Hunt, &c., vs. Brennan, &c.; 94, Ballard vs. Gunther, &c.; 101, Cameron vs. Hein, &c.; 117, Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c. Call 120, Marks vs. Sears.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.—Non-enumerated Motions—27, In the matter, &c., Bernstein vs. Solomon; 39, —— vs. ——; 40, —— vs. ——. Preferred Causes—81, The People ex rel. Tenth National Bank vs. Green, &c.; 89, In the matter, &c., Donovan; 90, Gilman vs. Redington; 91, Gilman vs. Gilman; 92, McClellan et al., Executors, vs. Redington et al.; 93, Gilman vs. Gilman; 94, Rusk vs. Soutter, Executor, et al.; 95, Platt et al., Executors, vs. Platt; 96, Barnard et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 97, Cunningham, Executor, vs. Cunningham et al.; 98, Murray et al. vs. Wood et al.; 99, Lorrillard vs. Morgan et al., Executors, &c.; 100, Patterson, Executor, vs. Patterson; 101, Brown, Trustee, vs. Mulligan, Administratrix; 102, Hoppock et al. vs. Tucker, Jr.; 103, Hays vs. Gomby, Administrator; 104, Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c. Enumerated Motions—130, McCombie et al. vs. Hicks et al.; 131, Newman vs. Goddard; 132, Robinson vs. The City of Brooklyn; 133, Patterson vs. Baker; 134, Read vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—760, Barker vs. Clarke; 1180, Thorp vs. Griffin et al.; 237, Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; 1016, Wilson vs. Holbrook; 872, Dicey vs. Milderberger; 1306, Claflin et al. vs. Jacobs; 480, Hubbard et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1220, Duncan vs. Burleigh; 1024, Brown vs. Warner; 1676, Talbert vs. Kelly et al.; 1686, Ainsworth vs. Backus; 332½, Prentice vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 488, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; 966, Sage vs. Grant; 114, Perkins vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 112, Townsend, Assignee, vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 2972, Castina, Executor, &c., vs. Simmons; 1750, People of the State of New-York vs. Ingersoll, impleaded; 1752, Halbe vs. Herderick; 1754, Noyes vs. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Adjourned until Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, C. J.—763, Cousinery vs. Pearsall; 849, Wettlas vs. Hubbard; 899, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 845, Hawes et al. vs. Nolan et al.; 853, Petrie vs. Poillon; 637, Beveridge vs. Day; 741, Bosches vs. Frank et al.; 1022, Brown vs. Combes et al.; 871, Fitzgibbons vs. Sloan; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 865, Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company vs. Guntzer; 703, Livingston vs. Deech; 469, Griffiths et al. vs. Force; 583, Ellis vs. Black; 673, Morey vs. Metropolitan Gas-light Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—216, McCoye vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 848, L. S. P. S. Company vs. Stewart et al.; 1050, Meredith et al. vs. The Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company; 866, Wallace vs. Fairchild; 880, Jakob vs. Lelanne et al.; 830, American Med. Company vs. Kessler; 898, Whiting Arms Company vs. Barlow et al.; 1484, Grant vs. Taylor; 650, Doyle et al. vs. Sharp; 870, Keep vs. Kauffman et al.; 1490, Hickey vs. Mayor, &c.; 842, Raymond et al. vs. Hoagland; 836, Kuehling, by Guardian, vs. Weil; 778, Tuska vs. Scharple et al.; 780, Platt vs. Johnson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—3934, O'Neil vs. Mayor; 3968, Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3998, Oberle vs. The Mayor; 2120, Benezow vs. Richards; 2231, Hasson vs. Rohe; 2273, Beach vs. Bloss; 1328, Fisher vs. Lightstone; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 2077, Heitler vs. Act et al.; 1369, Bronk, Administratrix, vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 2726, Poillon vs. Hancox; 2532, Haggerty vs. Seaman; 1303, Schott vs. Wright et al.; 332, Fisk vs. Standert; 2219, Huguenot National Bank vs. Studwell; 1783, Shaw vs. Babcock.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, C. J.; Robinson and J. F. Daly, JJ.—41, Carr vs. Tallman; 66, Shea vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company; 69, Helly vs. The Mayor, &c.; 145, —— vs. ——.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—3408, Goldmark vs. Clifford; 1490, Bareton vs. Allien; 3296, Lord vs. Bee, Administrator; 3210, Dean vs. Bonard; 4407, McGowan vs. Askey et al.; 3342, Liddy et al. vs. Thain; 3294, Johns vs. Dodd; 4530, Salomon vs. Bahr; 3217, Friend vs. Bickersfield; 3214, Dexter et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.; 3392, Westervelt vs. McGuire; 3396, McCaffil vs. Henke et al.; 3398, Browne et al. vs. Egliston; 3404, McArdle vs. Fagan; 3406, Grundy vs. Ormsby.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3691, Mudgett vs. Woodruff; 4499, Wheeler et al. vs. Moore et al.; 4643, Egberts vs. Walters et al.; 3389, Richard et al. vs. Haas; 3180, Bayless vs. Briggs; 3317, Murphy vs. Solomon; 3319, Coreos, Jr., vs. McGowan; 3293, Luke vs. Hedges et al.; 3211, Holbrook vs. Brennan; 3295, Osborne vs. Fogg; 2994, Bowery National Bank vs. Hillendrand; 2927, Beirkeser vs. Beirkeser; 3123, Iskirgan vs. Dimmick; 3411, Stark vs. Wool; 3413, Moritz vs. Neidlinger et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3097, McKellar vs. Myers; 4650, Dunkin vs. Moore; 4170, Lowenbien vs. Howe et al.; 4157, Ganse et al. vs. McCleve et al.; 4472, New-York and Richmond Granite Company vs. Keyser; 4476, Rich vs. Gordon; 4615, Madden vs. The Oleo Margarine Manufacturing Company; 4616, Seymour vs. The Oleo Margarine Manufacturing Company; 3813, Dingman vs. Sawyer; 4336, Walsh vs. The Oleo Margarine Manufacturing Company; 4337, Brewster vs. The Oleo Margarine Manufacturing Company; 4568, McKee vs. Maher; 4394, McIntyre vs. Johnston; 3867, Whitney vs. Oberndorff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, James Blood, libel.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Hamilton vs. Lloyd; Henry vs. Krieg; Wood vs. Glass; Kabbe et al. vs. Rosenthal; granted.

Conklin vs. Senior; Leonard vs. Bell; Dallorso vs. Dallorso; Clarke vs. Clarke; memorandums.

By Judge Lawrence.

Whippler vs. Whippler; memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Isaacs vs. Daly; motion for injunction denied with $10 costs. See opinion.

Pruel vs. Tobacco Manufacturing Association; exception to clerk's taxation of costs overruled.

Wenzel vs. Bayer; judgment for plaintiff on defendant, Freund's, demurrer as frivolous.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Bird et al. vs. James et al.; report confirmed and judgment of partition and sale ordered.

In re Purcell; writ allowed.

Aaron vs. Aaron; reference ordered.

Stringer vs. Lehsten; motion denied.

In the matter, &c., Heilman; In the matter, &c., Bernstein; applications denied.

In the matter, &c., Chase; application granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Chief Justice Monell and a Jury.

A JUDGMENT AGAINST "KENO."

Charles Krebs vs. Michael Murray.—In this suit, which was to recover $900, alleged by plaintiff to have been lost by him at the game known as "keno," in a gaming-house kept by the defendant, the particulars of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $481 50.

Messrs. Troax & Doscher for plaintiff; Messrs. Beach & Brown for defendant.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady for spot; quiet and weak for futures; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 20½@$1 21; No. 2 do., $1 18¼ for regular; $1 19¼ for fresh, cash; $1 19⅞, April; $1 24¾, May; No. 3 do., $1 13½@$1 14½; rejected, $1 08. Corn steady at 59½c. for No. 2 Mixed, fresh, cash; 59⅜c.@59⅝c., April; 63¼c., May; new No. 2 Mixed, 54c.@54½c.; rejected Old, 54½c.; New, 51c.@51¼c. Oats dull and lower at 42½c. for No. 2, cash; 43¼c., April. Rye steady; sales of No. 2 Fresh at 85c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork steady at $14 25, cash; $14 45 April. Lard firm and in fair demand at $8 55, cash; $8 70 April. Bulk-meats in good demand at 5⅜c. for Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7½c. for Short Rib Middles, 7⅝c. for Short Clear Middles, spot, loose. Whisky dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; 92c. bid; 93c. asked. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, and 12,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, and 9,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,100 bbls.; Wheat, 37,605 bushels; Corn, 34,650 bushels; Oats, 38,025 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 32,400 bushels; Corn, 28,809 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; small sales Milwaukee No. 2 at $1 40; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 47@$1 50; do. No. 2 do., $1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn quiet; sales of 4,300 bushels new, on the track, at 70c.; old held at 74c.@75c. Oats steady; sales of Michigan at 53c.; Western held at 52c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Flour dull and drooping; some sales lower; sales of Superfine Winter at $4 75@$5 25; Extra do., $5 50@$5 75; Double Extra do., $6@$6 25. Wheat firmer, but only sample lots sold. Corn steady at 60c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side on track; 61½c., last half of March. Oats a shade better at 46c.@46½c. for No. 2 at east side, on track. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 50@$1 60 for No. 3 Spring. Rye dull and easy at 92c. for No. 2. Whisky quiet at 93c. Provisions held firmer; only a small jobbing trade was done. Lard nominal. Hogs lower at $4 35@$4 90 for light; $5@$5 30 for heavy; Hogs packed to date, 470,000, against 538,000 last year. Cattle unchanged; only a local trade. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 2,500 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 4.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; White Canada held at $1 80@$1 85; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 57@$1 58. Corn quiet; sales of car lots at 78c. Oats—53c. for State, on track. Barley inactive; Canada held at $2 05. Cornmeal—$1 60 for bolted, and $1 55 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $26, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

TOLEDO, March 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 46 for No. 3 White Wabash; $1 46½ for Amber Michigan; March, $1 46¼; April, $1 49½; May, $1 54; June, $1 56¼; No. 2 Red, $1 43. Corn quiet and unchanged at 62c. for High Mixed; March and April, 64½c.; June, 69½c.; new, 61½c.; Low Mixed, new, 60c.; no grade, 59½c. new, 58½c.; Oats quiet and unchanged at 51c. for No. 1; 47c. for No. 2. Clover-seed sold at $5 25. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—11,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork sold at $14 50. Bulk Meats sold at 5⅝c. for Shoulders, 7⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c. for Clear Sides. Bacon sold at 6¾c. for Shoulders, 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 11c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9¾c. for Tierces, 9⅞c. for Keg. Whisky sold at 89½c.

GALVESTON, March 4.—Cotton—Offerings moderate; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 2,313 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,132 bales; to the Continent, 3,500 bales; coastwise, 944 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 101,120 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 4.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 7,9[illegible] bales; [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700 Western Union.c. 74¼	500 Harlem.......129¼
00 do.......c. 74⅛	200 North-western.c. 54¾
00 do....... 74⅛	800 do....... 54⅝
00 do......s3. 74⅛	700 do......s3. 54½
500 do....... 74⅛	700 do......s3. 54⅜
000 do....... 74	200 do....... 54⅝
00 do....... 73⅞	700 do....... 54
500 do....... 74	200 do....... 53¾
1000 do......b3. 74⅛	400 do....... 53½
100 Erie....... 46	200 do....... 53⅞
100 do....... 45¾	100 do....... 53¾
100 do....... 45⅝	600 do....... 54
100 do....... 45⅝	200 do......b30. 54⅛
13 do....... 45	1100 do....... 53¼
700 do....... 45⅞	200 N. W. Pref......c. 71⅛
00 do....... 45¾	200 do....... 70⅞
26 do....... 46½	400 do....... 71
00 Union Pacific....... 34⅜	200 do......s3. 70⅞
00 do....... 34	200 do....... 70¾
00 do....... 34⅜	200 do....... 70⅝
00 do....... 34¼	100 do....... 70½
00 do....... 34⅜	300 do....... 70⅛
00 do....... 34¼	1600 do....... 70
100 Pacific Mail....... 42⅛	100 do....... 70¼
00 do....... 42⅜	600 Del., L. & W.......109¼
00 Rock Island.......106¼	100 Han. & St. Jos....... 29¾
00 do......s3.106⅛	200 St. Paul....... 42¾
00 do.......106	8 do....... 42
00 do.......105⅞	300 do....... 42⅜
00 do.......105⅜	1000 do....... 42½
00 do.......105½	1000 do....... 42⅜
00 do.......105½	300 do....... 42⅞
1000 do.......105	100 Tol. & Wab....... 47⅜
00 do.......104¾	300 do....... 47¾
00 do.......105	100 do....... 47½
200 do.......105⅛	1400 do....... 47⅜
00 do.......105⅛	100 do....... 47¼
00 Lake Shore...s3. 79⅜	300 do....... 47⅝
300 do....... 79⅜	900 do....... 47½
00 do....... 79½	400 do....... 47⅝
700 do....... 79¼	100 N. J. Central....c.104½
00 do......s3. 79⅜	300 Ohio & Miss....... 30⅛
200 do....... 79⅛	1500 do....... 30⅛
200 do....... 79⅜	1000 do......s3. 30
00 do....... 79	300 do....... 30⅛
00 do......s3. 79	100 do......b3. 30⅛
300 do....... 78⅞	70 Atlan. & Pac. Pf....... 18
00 do....... 78¾	100 do....... 17⅞
000 do....... 79	1500 N. Y. C. & H.......103¾
000 do....... 79⅛	1400 do.......103⅝
00 do......b3. 79	100 do.......103⅝
00 do....... 78⅞	1000 do.......103⅝
00 C., C. & I. C....... 29⅞	200 do.......103¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R......b. c.119¼	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......119
3,000 U.S.5-20 C. '62.117⅞	1,000 do......small.118
5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64.119	450 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....b. c.119
10,000 U.S.5-20R.,'65. 12.......118	1,000 do. 12.118
1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.120	6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R......b. c.112¼
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.12.118	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s....... 96	2400 Erie.......b. c. 45¾
15,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 98½	200 do....... 45⅝
4,000 Mich. So. 2d..100	50 do....... 45
2,000 C. P. & A., n... 99	500 do....... 45⅛
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 99½	200 do....... 45⅛
2,000 B.,N.Y. & E.1st 97	300 do....... 45
36,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 85¼	100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 88
3,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G. 81⅞	100 Clev. & P'g'd.b.c. 87⅞
5,000 U.Pac. 10s,Inc. 77½	100 Panama.....b. c.115¼
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.Bs. 95⅛	700 do......s3.115
9,000 do....... 95	100 do.......115
1,000 C. & N. W. con. coup. G. Bds.. 85¾	100 C. & N. W....b. c. 53¾
6,000 do......c. 85⅝	400 do....... 53⅝
4,000 do....... 85½	300 do....... 53⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 90¼	100 do......b3. 53¾
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 84	300 do....... 53⅞
1,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.105½	300 do....... 54
1,000 M. & St.P.7s,G. 88¾	500 do....... 54⅛
2,000 Mil. & St. P., C. & M. Div..... 81	900 do....... 54
	100 do....... 53
2,000 O.& M. con.S.F. 93¼	200 do....... 52¾
3,000 Pac.R.of Mo.2d 72	200 do....... 52⅞
1,000 L. & N. con.'98. 90⅛	1000 do....... 53
1,000 Kal.& W.P.1st. 90	300 do......c. 53⅛
4,000 Ches. & O. 1st. 56	100 C. & N.W. Pf...b. c. 70¼
50 Phœnix Bank..... 97	100 do......b3. 70
100 do....b. c. 98	100 do....... 70
400 Am. Dist.Tel.b. c. 58	200 do....... 69½
5 At'c & Pac. Tel... 16¼	100 N. J. Cen....b. c.104½
108 do....b. c. 16¾	300 C.,M.& St.P.b. c.c. 42¾
100 Pac. Mail....b. c. 42⅛	300 do......s3. 42⅜
100 do....... 42⅝	400 do....... 42⅛
200 do....... 42⅜	400 do....... 42⅞
100 do....... 42⅞	100 do....... 42¾
100 do......c. 42⅜	300 do......b3. 42½
300 do....... 42½	400 do....... 42¼
200 do....... 42¼	100 Chic. & R. I..b. c.105⅛
100 do....... 42⅝	200 do......b3.104⅞
100 do....... 42⅜	200 do.......105⅛
100 do......s3. 42¼	100 do.......105⅛
10 Am. Ex.....b. c. 63¾	1000 do.......105
100 W. U. Tel.b. c.s3. 74	200 do......b3.105
200 do......b3. 74⅛	500 do.......104⅞
2500 do....... 74⅛	200 do.......104¾
100 do......s3. 74	100 do.......104⅜
1500 do....... 74	100 do.......104⅛
800 do....... 73⅞	1100 do.......104
100 do......s3. 73¾	100 do.......103¾
100 do....... 73¾	300 do.......104
900 do....... 73⅝	300 Chic., Mil. & St. P. Pf.....b. c. 69½
200 do....... 73½	200 do....... 69⅝
600 do....... 73⅝	400 D., L. & W...b. c.109
900 do......s3. 73⅜	100 T., W. & W.b.c.s5. 47⅛
1300 do....... 73⅝	200 do....... 47½
1600 do....... 73¾	200 do....... 47⅜
100 do....... 73⅝	800 do....... 47⅜
1500 do....... 73⅝	300 do....... 47⅝
100 do....... 73⅞	600 do....... 47⅝
800 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.103⅜	1100 do....... 47⅜
100 do.......103⅛	300 do....... 47⅜
100 do......s3.103⅝	500 do....... 47⅜
100 do......s60.103⅝	800 do....... 47⅝
100 do.......103⅜	400 do....... 47⅜
100 do.......103⅝	1000 do....... 47⅜
300 do.......103⅝	1500 do....... 47⅜
100 do.......103⅝	400 do....... 47⅜
200 Harlem.......129¼	100 do....... 47⅜
100 do....b. c.129	300 St. L. & I. M....... 58
2000 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 78⅞	100 do....... 60
200 do......b3. 79	200 do....... 61¼
2200 do......s3. 78⅞	200 do......b60. 61⅛
4200 do....... 79	23 Chic., B. & Q.......104½
400 do......c. 79	50 do.....b. c.103½
500 do....... 78⅞	200 Miss., K. & T....... 14½
900 do....... 78⅝	100 do....... 15
400 do....... 78⅝	100 Mor. & Es....b. c. 92¾
1900 do....... 78½	100 Cen. Pac....... 71¾
1500 do....... 78⅝	300 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 29¾
1800 do....... 78¼	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 17
100 do....... 78⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 30⅛
4000 do....... 78⅛	300 do....... 30
2300 do....... 78⅛	200 do....... 29⅞
100 Ill. Cen......b. c.104½	200 do....... 29¾
100 do.......104	100 do....... 29⅝
100 do......s3.104	200 do....... 30
400 Un. Pac.....b. c. c. 34¼	300 do....... 29⅞
200 do....... 34⅜	100 do....... 29⅝
200 do....... 34¼	1000 do....... 29¾
500 do....... 34⅛	900 do....... 29½
100 do....... 34⅛	100 Col., C. & I. Cen., b. c......s3. 29¾
700 do....... 34	
200 do....... 33⅞	100 do....... 29⅜
500 do....... 33¾	100 do....... 29½
1400 do....... 33⅝	100 do....... 29⅜
1600 do....... 33⅝	100 do....... 29⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

600 Western Union... 73½	400 North-western....... 53⅛
1700 do....... 73⅝	700 do....... 53
100 do......b3. 73⅜	200 do....... 53
400 do....... 73⅜	300 do......b3. 53⅛
800 do....... 73⅜	600 do....... 53⅛
100 do......b3. 73⅝	300 do....... 53⅛
100 do......c. 73⅝	300 do....... 52⅞
100 do....... 73⅝	400 do....... 52⅝
300 do....... 73⅞	100 do....... 52⅞
100 do....... 74	500 do....... 52⅝
400 do....... 73¾	900 do....... 52⅞
100 do....... 73⅞	200 do....... 52⅞
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 16½	200 do....... 52⅝
100 do....... 16⅜	100 do....... 52⅜
100 do....... 16	1500 do....... 53
800 N. Y. C. & Hud...103¼	200 do......b3. 53
100 do.......103½	1800 do....... 53⅛
100 do......s3.103½	1300 do....... 53⅛
100 do.......103⅝	400 do....... 53⅛
100 Pacific Mail....... 42⅜	200 North-western Pf. 69¼
100 do....... 42½	100 do....... 69⅜
100 do....... 42⅜	300 do....... 69¼
1000 do....... 42⅛	100 do....... 70
100 do......b3. 42¼	200 Tol. & Wab....... 47⅜
800 do....... 42⅜	100 do......s3. 47¼
100 do......s3. 42½	700 do....... 47¼
400 do....... 42⅝	200 do....... 47
500 Erie Railway....... 44⅞	50 do....... 47⅛
300 do....... 45	1000 do....... 47
100 do....... 44⅞	100 do....... 47⅛
500 do....... 44¾	100 do....... 47⅛
200 do......b30. 45	100 do....... 47⅜
300 do....... 45	500 do......s3. 47⅜
800 do....... 44⅞	300 do....... 47⅜
200 do......b3. 45	100 do....... 47⅜
100 Harlem.......129	300 do....... 47⅞
100 Morris & Essex. 92⅞	300 do....... 47⅝
100 Lake Shore...s3. 78⅜	130 do....... 47⅝
500 do......s3. 78⅛	100 Ohio & M.....b30. 29⅝
1000 do....... 78⅛	600 do....... 29½
1300 do....... 78	500 do....... 29⅜
1800 do....... 77⅞	300 do....... 29¼
500 do......b3. 78	300 do....... 29⅛
200 do....... 78	300 do....... 29¾
200 do....... 77⅞	300 do....... 29⅝
100 do......c. 77⅞	100 Rock Island.......104¼
400 do....... 77¾	100 do.......104
400 do....... 77⅞	100 do.......104⅛
1400 do....... 78	100 do.......104
800 do......s3. 78	600 do.......103⅞
1000 do....... 78⅛	200 do.......103⅞
200 do......b3. 78¼	200 do.......103¾
3300 do....... 78¼	200 do.......103⅝
4000 do....... 78⅜	100 do.......103¾
300 do......s3. 78¼	100 do.......103⅞
200 C., C., C. & I....... 80	100 do......b3.104
100 do......s3. 79	500 do.......104
800 Union Pacific...s3. 33⅝	100 do.......104⅛
500 do....... 33⅝	1000 do.......104½
1800 do....... 33½	100 do.......104⅝
100 do......s3. 33½	100 do.......104⅝
100 do....... 33⅝	100 do.......104⅝
100 do....... 33¾	100 do.......104¼
1200 do....... 33⅞	100 C., C. & I. C....... 29
100 St. Paul....... 42⅜	100 do....... 29⅛
200 do......c. 42½	100 do....... 29⅛
100 do....... 42½	200 do......s3. 29
100 do....... 42⅝	100 do....... 28⅞
200 do....... 42⅝	100 do....... 28⅞
100 do....... 42½	50 do....... 28⅞
100 do....... 42⅝	100 do....... 28⅞
350 do....... 42⅝	100 do....... 29
100 do......c. 42⅝	100 do....... 29¼
100 do....... 42¾	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf....c. 17
200 Han. & St. J....... 29½	100 do....... 17¼
50 do....... 29¼	100 do....... 17⅝
100 Pacific R. of Mo. 42⅞	200 do....... 17⅜
	25 do....... 17

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,R.,'81.118¾	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...118
15,000 U.S. 6s, C.,'81.119⅛	
4,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62.116⅝	52,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.118¾
10,000 do.......116⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s,C.,'81.114¼
2,500 U.S.5-20C.,'64.118	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 95¼	100 Panama.....b. c.114½
4,000 L. & N. Con....... 90	100 do......s3.114½
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 85¼	600 Un. Pac.....b. c. 33⅞
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt. 81⅞	100 do....... 33⅝
5,000 U.P.10s,In.b.c. 77½	2000 do....... 33⅝
3,000 C. & N.W. Con. 92	100 do......b3. 33⅞
1,000 W. Un. Tel....... 98	100 Clev. & Pitt. Gt... 87¾
1,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 95	75 do....... 87
1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s, C. 79¾	300 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 53
5,000 L.S. Con.R.b.c. 97	800 do....... 52⅞
500 P.Ft.W.& C.3d. 98	800 do....... 52⅞
134 Metrop'n Bank.b.c.130	100 do....... 52⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.103⅝	100 do......b3. 53
500 do.......103⅜	500 Chi. & N.W.Pf.b. c. 69½
200 do.......103⅜	300 do......s60. 69
300 do.......103¼	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 29¼
1100 do.......103⅛	36 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b. c. 37⅞
2500 do.......103	400 C. & R. I...b. c. b3.104¼
100 do......s15.102⅞	100 do.......104⅛
900 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 73⅞	300 do......s3.104
200 do......s3. 73¾	500 do.......104
100 do....... 73⅞	500 do......b3.104
2000 do....... 73¾	2300 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 42⅜
100 do....... 73⅝	300 do....... 42½
500 do......b3. 73½	100 T., W. & W..b. c. c. 47⅛
800 do....... 73⅜	800 do....... 47⅛
1500 do....... 73½	400 do....... 47¼
100 do....... 73⅝	400 do....... 47⅛
100 do....... 73⅞	700 do....... 47⅛
100 Pac. M. S. Co. b. c. 42⅝	300 do....... 47⅛
100 do....... 42½	243 Del., L. & W.......109
300 Erie.......b. c. 45¼	300 do....b. c.109
400 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 78¾	100 O. & Miss...b. c. b3. 29⅞
1240 do......s3. 78⅝	100 do....... 29⅝
1300 do....... 78⅝	900 do....... 29⅝
800 do....... 78	100 do......b30. 29⅞
200 do......b3. 78	100 C., C. & I. C....b. c. 29
500 do....... 77⅞	200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 17¼
1000 do....... 78	200 Mo., Kan. & Tex... 15
100 L. & Nash....... 58½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Western Union... 73	300 North-west'n Pf. 70
800 do....... 74	100 do......b3. 70⅛
400 do....... 74⅛	100 do....... 70¼
1100 do....... 74	200 North-western....... 53
300 do....... 73⅞	1100 do....... 53¼
300 do....... 74	500 do....... 53⅜
1400 do....... 74⅛	800 do....... 53⅝
600 do......b3. 74⅛	800 do....... 53⅞
200 A. & P. Tel....... 16¼	1300 do....... 53⅝
1200 Erie R....... 45	700 do....... 53⅞
100 do....... 44⅞	400 do....... 54
1000 do....... 45	700 do....... 54⅛
700 do....... 45⅛	100 Rock Island.......103⅞
300 Harlem......b3.130	100 do.......104
1500 Pacific Mail....... 42½	300 do.......104⅛
100 do......c. 42½	500 do.......104⅝
200 do....... 42¾	1000 do.......104⅝
800 do....... 42⅝	500 do.......104¾
100 do......s20. 42⅝	600 do......b3.104⅞
900 do....... 42¾	400 Union Pacific....... 33⅝
200 do....... 42⅞	1100 do....... 33¾
400 do....... 43	300 do....... 33⅞
300 do....... 42⅞	200 do......b3. 34
200 do....... 42¾	500 do......s3. 33⅞
200 Panama.......114¾	700 do......b3. 33⅞
100 do.......114½	500 do....... 33⅞
200 do......c.114	2200 do....... 34
7 N. J. Cen.......104⅛	700 do....... 34⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H....s3.103	200 Han. & St. Jo....... 29
200 do.......103⅛	100 do......c. 29⅛
200 do.......103¼	100 do......b30. 29½
100 do......b3.103⅜	100 do....... 29¼
200 do.......103⅜	200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 38
200 do.......103⅜	700 Tol. & Wab....... 47⅛
100 do.......103⅜	100 do....... 47⅜
500 do.......103⅜	200 do....... 47¾
100 do......b3.103¾	500 do....... 47⅞
300 do.......103½	50 do....... 48⅛
900 do.......103⅝	800 do....... 47¾
100 St. Paul....... 43¼	50 do....... 47⅝
200 do....... 43⅛	100 do....... 47⅞
10 do....... 42⅞	100 do......b3. 48
300 do....... 43¼	700 do....... 47¾
500 do....... 43⅜	200 do....... 47⅞
200 Lake Shore...s3. 78	300 Del., L. & W.......109¼
500 do....... 78⅛	300 do.......109
2000 do....... 78¼	50 do.......109⅛
5500 do....... 78⅜	100 do......b3.109¼
700 do....... 78½	1300 Ohio & Miss....... 30
500 do....... 78⅝	500 do......b3. 30¼
2500 do....... 78½	100 St. L. & Iron M....... 61
100 do......b3. 78⅜	300 do....... 61¼
100 do......s3. 78½	200 C., C. & I. C....... 29⅜
400 do....... 78⅝	200 do....... 29½
3000 do....... 78¾	300 do....... 29⅝
1700 do....... 78⅞	300 do....... 29¾
300 do......s3. 78⅞	100 do....... 29⅞
100 Atl. & Pac. P....... 17¾	200 do....... 30

WEDNESDAY, March 4—P. M.

The Gold sales fell below 112 ℔ cent. to-day, and Exchange on London was done at $4 83@$4 83½ to the £ Sterling. The transactions in Gold were at 112¼@112⅛@112@111⅞ ℔ cent. The demand for Exchange was light, and the supply of Bills, drawn, in part, against recent American Railroad negotiations in London, quite liberal.

There was a heavy pressure upon the Stock Exchange in the forenoon to sell the Railroads and Western Telegraph, at whatever figures might be offered, and the consequence was a further general decline in prices, and a very strong *Bearish* feeling against the whole market. Later in the day there was a better demand for most of the Stocks under the harrow in the morning, and a recovery in prices from the extreme depression of ¾@1@1½ ℔ cent.

The Public Funds and the Railroad Bonds were only partially affected by the depression in speculation on the Exchange. The Coupon 5-20s were something lower on the weakness in Gold and Exchange.

It was not for the want of Money at cheap rates or the Money prospects later in the season that Stocks were sold right and left on the Exchange. The rates are not over 4@5 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and lenders are no more particular about the collateral than before the September panic. But the talk is of the continued financial uncertainties at Washington and the dullness of trade in nearly all departments, which is ascribed to this difficulty. We confess we see no immediate help out of this trouble. The South and West and Pennsylvania are pulling together in one direction, in Congress, and New-York and New-England in quite a different direction. The contractionists and Anti-Greenback people in this Metropolis are petitioning Congress and threatening a public meeting against placing the Greenback issue above $356,000,000, (implying thereby a contraction of $26,000,000,) and against the increase of any other paper Circulation until the Greenbacks are made equal to gold. This extreme ground is met by propositions in Congress to fix the Greenback issue at $400,000,000, placing it beyond the control or caprice of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to add $46,000,000 to Southern and Western Banking, thereby placing the National Bank Note Circulation at $400,000,000, in place of $354,000,000 as at present limited.

It is difficult to know how or when this controversy will end. The experience of past years as to the ultimate legislation of Congress on Financial and Tariff and Currency questions, in the long sessions, induced the opinion, as early as December last, that nothing would be done before Midsummer this session. We should hope for some reason to change this opinion, if Congress would only be moved by the prevailing uncertainty and, in some sense, positive depression in business, arising from these tantalizing delays at Washington.

Closing Quotations—MARCH 4.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	114⅜	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120⅞	120
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅜	119
American Gold	112½	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 83½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103⅞	103½
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅝	104¾
Pacific Mail	42⅝	42⅝
St. Paul Common	42¾	43⅜
Western Union	74⅜	74⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛	34⅛
Lake Shore	79¼	78⅞
Toledo and Wabash	47⅞	47⅞
Harlem	130	129½
North-west	54⅜	54¼
North-west Preferred	71	70¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	30	30⅛
Adams Express	96	96
United States Express	71	70½
Wells-Fargo Express	75	75
American Express	64	63½
Delaware and Lackawanna	109½	109½
Central New-Jersey	105	104¼
Panama	115¾	114½
St. Paul Preferred	69¼	69¼
Erie	46⅝	45⅛
Atlantic and Pacific	18⅛	17⅛

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in Gold to-day $167,000 on the Principal of the Public Debt, and $145,000 for Interest. The receipts in Gold for Customs were $393,000. The Assistant Treasurer will sell to-morrow $1,000,000 Gold, under sealed proposals to be opened at noon.

The following are the Exchange Board prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ ct. reg., '81.......118¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65.......118
6 ℔ ct. coup., '81.......119	5-20 reg., '67.......118
5-20 reg., '62.......116	5-20 coup., '67.......119
5-20 coup., '62.......116¾	5-20 reg., '68.......118
Called Bonds, '62.......112½	5-20 coup., '68.......118¾
5-20 reg., '64.......118	10-40 reg.......112¼
5-20 coup., '64.......118	10-40 coup.......112½
5-20 reg., '65.......117½	5s coup., '81.......114¼
5-20 coup., '65.......120	6s currency.......115¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.......125	Bk. of the Republic.106
Manhattan.......145	Bk. of N. America.. 90
Merchant's.......116	Metropolitan.......130
Mechanic's.......135	Market.......118
Union.......135	Nassau.......100
America.......145	St. Nicholas.......105¼
City.......265½	Imp. & Traders.......195
Phenix....... 97	Park.......140
Fulton.......150	N. Y. National Ex... 85
Gallatin National.......130	Central National.......100
Leather Manuf's.......175	First National.......180
State of New-York.......108	Ninth National.......100
Commerce.......119	Oriental.......165
Mech. Bank. As....... 85	Gold Exchange.......118
Mercantile.......114	Bank. & Brok. As... 90
American Exchange.109½	Germania.......112
Chatham.......128	

The panic brought down the Customs Receipts, as compared with the previous year, about $10,000,000, and the Internal Revenues about $6,000,000. On the other side of the account, the Navy expenses were increased about $4,000,000 by the Cuban trouble. The whole difference against the Treasury in these three items was about *twenty million dollars*. The showing for the subsequent quarter, Jan. 1 to March 31, will be much less unfavorable, contrasted with last year.

The Harlem Company have declared an extra Half-Yearly Dividend on their City traffic, below Forty-second street, of *Two ℔ cents*, payable April 1. This is independent of the 8 ℔ cent. per annum on the Capital Stock, guaranteed, on lease, by the New-York Central, on the business of the Road above the Grand Depot.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We are authorized to offer, on favorable terms, the remaining balance of $1,000,000 Bonds due on 132 miles of completed Road.

They are secured by a first mortgage on the extension of 217 miles, and the additional guarantee of the old line, with which it has been consolidated. The Road is well and favorably known as one of the most prosperous and important Trunk Lines in the West, having already large earnings, which were for 1873 $1,591,000. We believe the Bonds are destined to take high rank among Railway securities, and at the present low price prove a profitable investment.

They are $1,000 each; Coupons payable in coin, January and July.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage bondholders, by applying at our office, can receive the report and plan of the committee for the reorganization.
Having marketed these Bonds, and being ourselves large holders thereof, we shall be glad to confer with other holders with a view to the protection of our mutual interests.
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

☞ ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 112 Broadway, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and other legitimate enterprises possessing substantial inducements.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 4, 1874.

COFFEE—All kinds very firm, and offered less freely within yesterday's range. Business fairly active in Rio and Santos, embracing sales of 4,502 bags Rio, by the Juno, at 25½c.; 4,013 bags do., by the Nellie, at 25c., and 4,003 bags Santos, by the Adione, to arrive, at 24¾c., gold. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening down to 32,226 bags. Other kinds quiet, chiefly because of scant supplies available.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, the demand from shippers and speculators having been more animated, with prices quoted essentially as before. Sales, 3,055 bales, (of which 800 bales were to arrive,) including 1,660 bales to shippers, 201 bales to spinners, and 1,194 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a fresher movement reported, opening at an advance of ⅛c.@3-16c., which was subsequently lost, the market closing, however, more steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,900 bales, of which 3,400 bales were on last evening, and 17,500 bales to-day, with 2,200 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; April, 15 19-32c.; May, 16 1-16c.; June, 16 7-16c.; July, 16¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,704 bales, including 1,044 bales from Norfolk, 466 bales from Savannah, 719 bales from Charleston, 96 bales from Baltimore, 143 bales from Wilmington, 94 bales from Brazos Santiago, and 1,142 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 18,403 bales, and thus far this week, 73,245 bales, against 72,987 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,125,413 bales, against 2,759,835 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated—(four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 45,252 bales; to the Continent, 42,361 bales. Stock—In New-York, 119,721 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 773,038 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13¾	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14 13-16	14 13-16
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, prices of which have favored buyers slightly, under more urgent offerings, especially for other than desirable lines of shipping Extras. The sales reported since our last have been 8,900 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 40; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $6@$6 10; inferior to good Extra State at $6 30@$6 75, chiefly at $6 40@$6 50; very good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 75, mostly at $7@$7 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 65, chiefly at $6 35@$6 40; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7; low grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 ℔ bbl. and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. ....Southern Flour unchanged; 900 bbls. sold in lots. ....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour steady but dull; 300 bbls. sold....Corn-meal sold to the extent of 450 bbls., mostly Western Yellow, at $4@$4 20, the latter for choice; market unaltered.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been rather less sought after, particularly on export account, and though quoted somewhat steadier early in the day, the market closed weaker, especially for other than strictly prime Milwaukee stock, in boat loads. Winter Wheat has been quiet and unsettled. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 88,000 bushels, at $1 56@$1 58 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, odd lots; $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 do., car and boat loads, mainly at $1 52 for prime boat loads; $1 48@$1 50 for No. 2 Chicago do., from cars and afloat; $1 51 for prime do., from store, wanted for prompt shipment; $1 47@$1 54 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 40@$1 45 for rejected and inferior Spring, and $1 80 for White Western....Corn has been in less confident demand, closing about ½c.@1c. a bushel lower, on more liberal offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 67,000 bushels at 77c.@81½c. for poor to very choice new-mixed Western, closing dull at about 80c.@80½c. for average do.; 80c.@82c. for new Yellow do.; 77c.@80c. for new White do. ....Rye quite dull at from 96c.@$1 02 for car loads and lines or boat loads, the latter an extreme; 700 bushels State sold at 96c. from car....Barley inactive and weak as to values....Barley Malt held with firmness, but without further movements of importance; small sales of two-rowed State were made at $1 90 ℔ bushel.... Of Canada Peas about 3,000 bushels, in bond, sold at $1 06 ℔ bushel, for export....Oats have been moderately active, opening rather more firmly but closing somewhat easier as to values; sales have been reported of 59,000 bushels at 61c.@63c. for mixed Western; 62c.@64c. for White do., and 65c. for (10,000 bushels) White Iowa, last half of March delivery.... Feed in rather light request, within the range of $23@$30 ℔ ton....Hay and Straw quoted about as in our last.

MOLASSES—Some further slight additions have been made to the supply of new crop foreign. A cargo of 502 hhds. and 63 tcs. new crop Matanzas, just arrived, was imported on refining account. Holders of desirable stock very firm. Further sales of 50 hhds. choice new crop Mayagues were made at 65c. ℔ gallon. Of New-Orleans, 315 bbls. changed hands at 63c.@74c. ℔ gallon. Quotations generally unchanged.

NAILS—Have been inactive within the previous range as to values.

NAVAL STORES—Resin tame at easier rates; sales, 1,100 bbls. Strained at $2 40@$2 45; 250 bbls. choice No. 1 and Pale at $4@$4 25, and 100 bbls. Pale at $5, ℔ 280 lbs....Tar unchanged....Of Spirits Turpentine 60 bbls. merchantable sold at 47½c., and 50 bbls. Oil and Whisky bbls. at 47½c. ℔ gallon; market dull and lower.

PETROLEUM—Depressed and generally lower in price, on freer offerings and a restricted inquiry for supplies. Crude dull at 6¾c.@7c. in bulk, and 11c. in shipping order; 4,000 bbls. in shipping order rumored sold, on private terms....Refined in quite moderate request with early deliveries quoted at 15¼c.@15⅜c.; sales reported since our last of 5,000 bbls., last half of May, at 16½c....At Philadelphia, sales were reported of 10,000 bbls., early March deliveries, at 14⅝c. Refined, in cases, quiet at 20c.@20½c. Naphtha at 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request and quoted dearer, with sales reported for early delivery of 700 bbls. new Western Mess at $15 80, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime held above the views of buyers. And for forward delivery, 500 bbls. new Western Mess, April, at $15 90; and 1,500 bbls. do., May, at $16.... Dressed Hogs in moderate demand at 7¼c.@7½c. for City....Cut-meats quiet throughout, with sales reported of 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10@12 lbs., at 9½c.@9¾c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams, 12c.@12½c., and 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 6¾c....Bacon has been quoted a shade dearer, with rather inquiry for supplies. Sales, 575 bxs. Western and City Long Clear at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 925 bxs. Short Clear, in lots, at 8⅝c.@8¾c., with Long and Short Clear quoted at 8⅝c....Lard has been in reduced stock, and held more firmly, but has been without remarkable animation. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 750 tcs. Western Steam, about fair to strictly prime, at 9 3-16c., with prime quoted at the close at 9 3-16c.@9¼c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9½c.; 125 tcs. City Steam at 9¼c., closing at 9¼c.@9¼c.; 300 tcs. City No. 1 at 7⅞c.; and 300 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 9⅝c. ℔ lb. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 250 tcs. March option, at 9 3-16c.; 750 tcs. April, at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c., closing at 9⅜c.; and 1,250 tcs. May at 9½c.@9 9-16c., closing at 9 9-16c.@9⅝c.... Beef has been held with confidence, on lighter offerings, with a moderate demand noted in good part for best tierce stock for export. Sales, 175 bbls., in lots, within the previous range; and 200 tcs. on private terms, with City extra India Mess quoted up to $31@$32....Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, about as last quoted.

RICE—Firm, and East India wanted for export; further sales of 1,500 bags Rangoon, in bond, reported at $3 50, gold, ℔ 100 lbs.

SEED—Clover quiet at 9¼c. for strictly prime Western; sales, 163 bags at this rate; also, 250 bags Pennsylvania at 8¾c. Other kinds as before quoted.

SKINS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for the leading kinds, with Honduras Deer quoted about steady at 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Central American, Trimmed, 62½c.; Central American, Untrimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 69c.; Angostura, 50c.@52½c.; Para, 60c.; Puerto Cabello, 57½c., currency, ℔ lb. Tampico Goat, 48c.@50c.; Matamoras, 48c.@50c. Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c.; gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 32c.@36c. ℔ lb.; Madras, ℔ lb., 45c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@40c., currency, ℔ lb.

SOAP—Has been selling to a fair extent, in a jobbing way, at steady rates, with Castile quoted firm at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered with less freedom, and have been quoted firm for Muscovado, and a shade higher for Centrifugal, with a fair inquiry noted, mostly for refining purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 877 hhds. and 909 bxs., including 45 hhds. new crop Grocery Muscovado at 8c.; 33 hhds. and 67 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.; 90 bxs. new crop Centrifugal at 8¼c.; 250 bxs. do. at 8¾c.; 279 bxs. low grade old crop do., at 8c.; 45 hhds. Melado at 5½c., and (last evening) 650 hhds. and 223 bxs. new crop Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@8¾c., and 104 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining at 7½c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅛c.@8 3-16c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Manila bags, 6⅞c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7¼c. Refining Sugars have been in more request, and quoted quite firm, with Crushed and Powdered at 10¼c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; A's, 9½c.@9¾c.; Yellow, 8c.@9c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 125,000 lbs., in lots, at 7 11-16c.@7⅞c.; market steady....Of Stearine, 50 tcs. very good sold at 9⅛c., with prime held as high as 9⅜c. And of Grease Stearine, equal to 53,000 lbs. at 6⅝c.@6¾c. And of Grease, 200 tcs. at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—About steady, on a moderate inquiry. Sales, 3,000 half chests Green and 1,200 half chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—More active and quoted firmer. Sales equal to 600 bbls., in lots, at 96c., and 50 bbls. at 96½c., closing at 96½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Room has been offered less freely, and ship-owners have shown more firmness. The demand for accommodation has been moderate. Vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trades were rather less sought after....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 300 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℔ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.@9d. ℔ bushel; and, by steam, 1,200 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ℔ lb.; 2,000 bushels Peas, in bags, at 11d. ℔ bushel, with Grain quoted at 10⅛d. bid, and 10½d. asked, ℔ 60 lbs.; 20 tcs. Pork at 7s. 6d. ℔ tierce; 1,300 bxs. Cheese, 2,100 bxs. Bacon, 450 tcs. Lard, and 400 bags Clover-seed at 45s....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 1,000 boxes Bacon, at 50s. ℔ ton, and 2,500 Staves on private terms....For Cardiff, by steam, 50 tons Oil-cake, at 32s. 6d., with option of Bristol or Swansea, at 36s. 3d. ℔ ton....For Cork and orders, an American bark, 468 tons, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 8s.; a bark, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 8s. ℔ quarter; a bark, 656 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; and an American bark, 340 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, rumored, without reliable particulars....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1 5-16c. ℔ lb....For Bremen, by sail, 600 tcs. Lard at 45s. ℔ ton....For Stettin, by sail, 800 bbls. Resin and 400 tons Provisions on private terms; also an American schooner, 650 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Stockholm, a Russian bark, 671 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Provisions, on private terms. ....For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, 376 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms; quoted at about 7s. 3d. to the German, and 7s. 9d. to the Russian Baltic; a Swedish brig, 249 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. do., on private terms..For Rouen, a bark, with Corn, reported from New-Orleans, at 13½d. ℔ bushel....For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, 433 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. to the Mediterranean, and 8s. to the Adriatic; also, an Italian brig, 256 tons, hence, with about 8,200 cases Petroleum, at 34c. to the Mediterranean, excluding the Spanish ports; or, if to Gallipoli direct, at 36c. and £8 gratuity. ....For the West Indies, a British bark, 341 tons, and an American bark, 454 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Porto Rico and back to New-York, an American schooner, 297 tons, at 50c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 4, 1874.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was small, and several lots remained on sale when the market closed at noon. Beeves sold from 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight from 6 cwt. scant to 7¾ cwt., from 51 lbs. to 58 lbs. was allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows were held on sale. Veals and Grass Calves were unquoted. Sheep sold from 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Lambs at 7½c. ℔ lb. Live Hogs were not on hand save direct to slaughterers. City-dressed sold from 7⅜c.@7⅝c. ℔ lb., with general sales at 7½c. ℔ lb. Trade in Western-dressed Hogs may now be considered as almost at an end for this season; the few lots on sale went off from 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

The firm of Morris, Waixells & Co. had on sale 48 cars of horned Cattle, which were disposed of as follows: D. Waixell sold 48 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb. and $1 ℔ head on weight 7¼ cwt.; held on sale 22 Steers. S. Chester sold 64 fair Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant. H. Meyer held on sale 82 Illinois Steers. Toffey & Sons sold 66 coarse Illinois Steers from 10c.@10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 6½ cwt.; 14 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong; 46 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt.; held on sale 14 Illinois Steers. W. Thompson held on sale 80 Illinois Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold 92, from common to fair with a good top, from 10¾c.@11½c.@12c. ℔ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt.; held on sale 14 Illinois Steers. Sigel & Moses sold for selves 60 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; held on sale 120 Illinois Steers. At Harsimus Cove B. New held on sale 17 Milch Cows. J. N. Pidcock held on sale 8 cars of Sheep. Kase & Sons sold on yesterday and to-day 598 coarse quality Ohio Sheep, average weight 98 lbs. ℔ head, at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 148 Ohio Sheep, average weight 100 lbs., scant, ℔ head, at 7c. ℔ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Yards, Judd & Buckingham sold on yesterday and to-day 207 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,790 lbs., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 783 Michigan Sheep, weight 74,210 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 366 Illinois Sheep, weight 31,060 lbs., at $6 43 ℔ cwt.; 183 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,330 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 202 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,330 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb. Held on sale 9 cars of Sheep. P. Lerch held on sale 1 car of Sheep.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 274 Kentucky Sheep, weight 24,860 lbs., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 570 Ohio Sheep, weight 48,650 lbs., at 6⅜c. ℔ lb.; 93 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,830 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,870 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 30 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,500 lbs., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 78 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,120 lbs., at 7⅜c. ℔ lb.; 68 Ohio Sheep, weight 6,850 lbs., at 7⅝c. ℔ lb.; 174 State Sheep, weight 17,050 lbs. at 7⅜c. ℔ lb.; 96 State Sheep, weight 7,590 lbs. at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 14 Ohio Lambs, weight 960 lbs., at 7½c. ℔ lb. Held on sale 10 cars of Sheep.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

This trade is almost at an end for this season, especially that portion of it carried on in Country-dressed Meats. A. S. Briggs reports City-dressed Mutton from 6c.@10c. ℔ lb. T. & J. O'Shea report City-dressed Beef, 8 cwt. net ℔ carcass, from 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., in sides. Donovan & Cassidy report City-dressed Beef, in sides, at 9½c. ℔ lb., in fore-quarters at 8½c. ℔ lb., in hind-quarters from 11c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight of same 7 cwt., net. Snowden & McConville report City-dressed Beef, in fore-quarters, at 9c. ℔ lb., in sides from 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb., in hind-quarters from 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb. T. Elsey reports City-dressed Veal from 10c.@16c. ℔ lb. H. Westervelt reports City-dressed Lambs at 11c. ℔ lb.; City-dressed Mutton from 7c.@10c. ℔ lb. Taylor & Cummings report City-dressed Mutton from 6c.@9c.@10c. ℔ lb.; grass-fed Veal from 6c.@8c. ℔ lb. W. Ward reports City-dressed Mutton from 7c.@10c. ℔ lb.; T. Laughran reports City-dressed Beef in sides, from 9c.@10c. ℔ lb.; in fore-quarters from 7c.@8½c. ℔ lb.; in hind-quarters from 10c.@12c. ℔ lb. T. V. Thurston reports 5 cars of Western-dressed native Beef, shipped from East St. Louis in fore-quarters, from 6c.@7c. ℔ lb.; in hind-quarters from 9c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending March 2, 1874: 666 Beeves, 6,554 Sheep, 43 Calves, 1,924 Hogs, 17 Horses.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 933 head of Horned Cattle, 1,254 Sheep, 2,622 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Fourtieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 6,147 Hogs, 2,444 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards: 1,851 Sheep, 20 Cows.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including ten cars reported to arrive, 969 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,998 head, or 294 cars, against 226 cars for the same time last week; the market was active at about last week's closing rates; about 1,400 head were disposed of; sales, 675 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 976 to 1,430 lbs., at $5 12½@$6 40; 100 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,000 to 1,134 lbs., at $4 62½@$5 45; 48 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,165 lbs., at $5 20; 350 head Canada Steers, ranging from 836 to 1,047 lbs., at $4@$4 75; 19 head Michigan Steers, averaging 911 lbs., at $4 35. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,600 head, against 8,200 head for the same time last week. The market was moderately active at ¼c. decline from last week's closing prices; sales, 2,500 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 80 to 110 lbs. at $6 10@$7 30; 700 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 80 to 121 lbs., at $5 12½@$6 85; 198 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 114 to 120, at $6 62½@$7 37½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,800 head, against 10,900 head for the same time last week. Market dull, and no sales except to supply local butchers. Yonkers, $5 25@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 60@$5 80.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 4—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; for the account, 92⅜. United States Bonds—New 5s, 104⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 42½; do. Preferred, 67.

2:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 60c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £84,000. Erie Railway Shares, 42¼.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 42. Paris dispatches quotes Rentes at 59f. 70c.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,700 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 7 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 42s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Pork, 61s. ℔ bbl. for New Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7⅝d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7⅝d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8d.

LONDON, March 4.—Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £29 6s. ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 6d.@33s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. C. N. SIMS, OF ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, Newark, N. J., will preach this evening in the Harvard Rooms, corner 6th av. and 42d st. Everybopy is invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CLOTHS—An assortment of desirable SPRING STYLES.
HOSIERY—Plain and fancy Striped HOSE, UNDERGARMENTS, &c.

To our old patrons we would say that we never before have had so handsome and complete a stock for their inspection. To those with whom we have had no previous dealings, we extend a hearty invitation to call and examine what we have to offer.

LORD & TAYLOR.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST.
RETAIL STORES:
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

DRY GOODS.

1874.
SPRING!!!
A. T. Stewart & Co.
respectfully announce that their
First Opening
OF
French Pattern Bonnets
and
Novelties
in
MILLINERY GOODS,
will take place
Thursday, March 5,
at their
Wholesale Millinery Rooms,
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
Invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
J. M. McLEAN, SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY, GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.
J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Allen, Stephens & Co.
BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK."—It having become necessary to provide for the payment of the obligations of the company, and for the taxes of the present year, the stockholders are requested to contribute to the company $1 on each share of stock held by them. Such contribution is absolutely necessary to prevent a sacrifice of the company's real estate. In making this request the Directors are of the opinion that no stockholder, after inquiry at the office of the company, between 2 and 4 P. M., will fail to conclude that his interests will be advanced in making the contribution called for. As the pressing necessities of the company require that the contribution shall be made within twenty days, the stockholders are invited to make their subscriptions without delay. The subscription will be made conditional upon the contribution being made upon all the shares. By order of the board,
J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.
No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE, Room No. 15, Feb. 20, 1874.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out-of-town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS
For sale by
L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of Nineteen (19) Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 9th March, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Proposals will be directed to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business will be held at No. 44 Exchange place on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; the firm members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the subscriber will purchase the coupons upon such bonds which matured Dec. 1, 1873, on presentation to him on and after Feb. 20 inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
Dated Feb. 6, 1874. L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.
Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,
$1,000,000,
divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.
Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.
Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.
Acts as trustee for estates.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

SILAS C. HAY, WILLIAM S. WARNER,
Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
HAY & WARNER
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 73 BROADWAY AND NO. 5 NEW ST.

ELECTION NOTICE.
STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK,
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.
The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, New-York, Feb. 26, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 10. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be drawn on March 14, 1874, certain numbers by lot for twenty-six of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, to be purchased in accordance with the agreement indorsed thereon. T. J. CARTER, President.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23, 1874.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 2d day of April.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due in the City of Mobile March 1 on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after 2d idem at the office of the company in Mobile, or at the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York, where will also be paid the interest due March 1 on the Eight per Cent. Convertible Bonds of the same company.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.

DANCING.
A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time.
Send for circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against EDMUND BELLING, Adolph Levinger, Benjamin C. Hinds, and Jane Hinds, his wife, (so called herein, her real name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) Morris L. Chaim, Ephraim L. Snow, George W. Snow, James Edgar, Alfred Bardell, Josiah E. Dewey, Henry R. Clark, James V. Fenn, defendants.—Summons—for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 14 John st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874. WILLIAM VENVILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 14 John st.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1874.
WILLIAM VENVILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
f12-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT OF THE CITY AND County of New-York.—THE ROCKLAND COUNTY NITRO-GLYCERINE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against ELNATHAN SWEET, JR., and JAMES R. YOUNG, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, James R. Young: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 91 Duane st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-one hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents, with interest on $500 from Sept. 20, 1873, and interest on $301 50 from Oct. 11, 1873, and interest on $500 from Oct. 20, 1873, and interest on $500 from Nov. 21, 1873, and interest on $353 10 from the 30th day of August, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 19, 1874.
FRED'K B. SWIFT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 91 Duane st., New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action has been this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York.—Dated Feb. 26, 1874.
FRED'K B. SWIFT, Attorney for Plaintiffs,
f26-law6wTh. No. 91 Duane st., New-York City.

ROORKE, B. B.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York.—The Union Trust Company of New-York, plaintiff, against B. B. ROORKE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1874. MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st., New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 21st day of February, 1874.
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st., New-York.
f26-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARTIN M. KELLOGG against MARY ANN WATSON, Joseph Watson, her husband; Henry P. Cooper.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 26, 1874. MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 56 Wall street, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of January, 1874.
MAN & PARSONS,
f26-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY BARNARD against JAMES WILSON, Felix W. Leinbach, Augustus Wolle, and James F. Cox.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 28, 1874.
RICHARD H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of January, 1874, at the Court-house in said City.
RICHARD H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f19-law6wTh*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—PETER KEARNEY, plaintiff, against JOHN JARDINE, Harvey Baker, and Clarissa M. Baker, his wife, and David McMaster, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of February, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh5-law6wTh*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, WITH fifty rooms, with lease of three years from May 1, 1874, on Broadway, Albany, N. Y., one door below the Delavan House, and running through to new depot of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. For particulars and a diagram of same inquire of Mrs. SARAH DONCASTER, No. 201 Chambers st., New-York City.

BEST PART OF 6TH AV.—A FIRST-CLASS stationery (five years' established) trade; is easily conducted and profitable; price, $3,000. Apply at MITCHELL'S, No. 77 Cedar st.

$30,000.—THE ADVERTISER WILL put this sum, with services, in a satisfactory business. Address E., Box No. 140 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—A NEWS AND STATIONERY DEPOT, doing a good business, with route, will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 75 Carmine st., in the cigar store.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.
Please take notice that the firm of NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON has this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation. Mr. NATHUSIUS will continue the store No. 229 Bowery. Mr. KUGLER will continue the store Nos. 10 and 12 Division st. Mr. MORRISON will continue the store No. 1,011 3d av.
Respectfully yours,
OSCAR A. NATHUSIUS,
CHARLES E. KUGLER,
ROBT. MORRISON.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership under the firm name of E. O. & O. C. READ has expired by limitation.
E. O. & O. C. READ.
The business will be continued by the undersigned.
E. O. READ, No. 41 Wall st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, ON BROADway, near 18th st., a mink fur cape. The loss is a serious one to an elderly widow lady. If returned to her at No. 17 West 26th st. she will make compensation.

FOUND—ON CITY ISLAND, WESTCHESTER COUNty, N. Y., a beautiful SETTER DOG, white, with yellow spots; not over two years of age. The owner can have the same by paying charges to STEPHEN S. LOCKWOOD, City Island.

LOST—IN OR ON LEAVING WALLACK'S THEATRE Saturday evening, Feb. 28, a pendant of earring containing two diamonds. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 150 East 76th st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—VARIETIES—Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. G. K. FOX, Wilson Brothers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MEDEA—Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Milnes Levick.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Fanny Davenport.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEATHERSTOCKING—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—MUSIC, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Ilma Di Murska, Signor Vizzani.

STADT THEATRE.—FRA DIAVOLO, (German Opera)—Mme. Pauline Lucca.

STEINWAY HALL.—GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERT—Mr. Carl Florentine, Mr. F. Berguer.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10

The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

Mr. CARPENTER yesterday called up his bill for a new election in Louisiana, and made another speech of considerable length in support of it. He addressed his argument in large part to the vital question, Has Congress the power to enact the bill proposed? So far as we can judge from the Associated Press report, Mr. CARPENTER'S answer to this question was not more convincing than his previous statements. His position briefly is, that a Government where the officers are not actually elected by the people is not republican in form, and should be overthrown by Congress. But this failure, in the case of one set of officers to secure the fruits of a popular election, may be caused, as any of our readers can see, not by any unrepublican feature in the form of government, but by defective Election laws, or by conflicting judicial decisions, or by election frauds, such as unfortunately occur in nearly all States, or by a combination of these. We cannot see how it can be contended that the guarantee of a republican form of government was meant to apply to such cases. It could not have been, and its history, as we have pointed out before, shows that it was not. Mr. CARPENTER seems to go on the theory that what is not forbidden to Congress is allowed to it. The opposite theory accords much more nearly with the best construction of the Constitution. Certainly, in the present instance, some positive authority for the course Mr. CARPENTER recommends should be presented before the course is adopted.

It has been a prevalent delusion that the Collectorship of this port was worth about $100,000 a year—say as much as the position of Sheriff or Chamberlain under the rule of the Tammany Ring. A statement which we publish this morning shows that the emoluments of the office have been greatly overrated. The fees resulting from fines, &c., paid to five Collectors—extending over a period of 12 years, 7 months, and 25 days—are there given, and the average yearly income from that source is shown to be a little over $32,000. It has been asserted that the income from these fines has been increased under recent holders of the office. The reverse of this is the case. To find the maximum rate of emolument we must go back to 1864–65, when Mr. DRAPER received his share of this branch of income at the rate of $56,000 a year, and to find the lowest we must come down to Mr. ARTHUR'S term, when the annual rate of income is found to be exactly half that enjoyed by Mr. DRAPER. A similar remark applies, of course, to the share of fines, &c., received by the Naval Officers and Surveyors.

When the Senate comes to consider the bill compelling the building of Highland avenue, in Rockland County, due regard should be paid to the protests against the project which have been presented by the property-owners who must pay the expense of it. This avenue was originally designed for the benefit of prominent members of the Tammany Ring, who proposed to build a large hotel on Hook Mountain, and desired a road to it at the cost of somebody else. The avenue is now being pushed by other land speculators, but is not needed for the public convenience. The Legislature should not do anything in the matter, but permit it to remain where the courts have placed it. Senator ROBERTSON can easily secure such a decision as this, and we hope he will not fail to serve the taxpayers of his district rather than a few hungry adventurers. The bill is, moreover, vicious in principle, being in the character of special legislation, and should be killed for that reason.

Whatever may be the decision of the House upon the bill to regulate commerce among the States, the debate to which it has given rise cannot fail to be a public benefit. The right of Congress to control the railroads of the country, under the constitutional power to regulate commerce among the States, is a comparatively new question in our politics. The arguments in favor of the existence of this right have been stated very distinctly, and there is reason to believe that the public sentiment of a large section of the country agrees with the extreme views announced by Mr. HURLBUT yesterday, when he asserted the power of Congress in this matter to be practically unlimited. The pending bill, however, does nothing more than declare that railroads shall not make extortionate charges, nor unjust discriminations. But if Congress can make such a law, it can go to any length in regulating railroads. If the bill should pass, and the law be sustained by the courts, it would doubtless be found that little additional legislation of this kind would be required. The mere fact that Congress would be able to interfere whenever necessary would have the effect of correcting many of the evils of which the country so justly complains.

Possibly the Regents of the University may not be the proper body to appoint the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but it is quite certain that the educational system of the State should no longer be subjected to a divided control. The bill pending in the Legislature, giving the appointment of the Superintendent to the Regents, and making that officer subject to their government, has no other object, as we understand the matter, than to secure that unity of authority which all admit to be essential. The intemperate zeal with which it has been attacked in some quarters is therefore not called for by the circumstances of the case. Let the opponents of this measure propose something better, and it will be sure to receive fair consideration. It is the reform which is needed, and there should be a general desire to search for the best means of attaining it. A full discussion of the subject will, we think, lead to the conclusion that the Regents should have more authority or none. A question like this does not call for hot words, or for suspicion of motives on either side. The opponents of the bill can best serve their cause by keeping their temper.

The English, who are fond of trying their experiments very gradually, and as few as possible of them at a time, are discussing the results of minority representation in the late elections. The elections themselves were undoubtedly a check to all further innovation in nearly every direction; but it is found that minority representation, though a new thing, is exceedingly conservative in its operation. "It really affords," says the London *Economist*, "a kind of safety-valve for representative government." It prevents radical and sweeping changes, not by interfering with the substantial transfer of power, but by securing the election of vigorous and skilled men to criticise those to whom power is transferred. Thus Mr. GOSCHEN, in London, owes his seat to the minority clause in the voting law, and the three great English cities of Liverpool, Manchester, and London would, but for it, be represented wholly by Conservatives, though the actual majority of these is small. The current of comment on the experiment in England is strongly in favor of the principle.

We have frequently intimated our opinion about Mr. DALY'S bill for transferring the power over the streets in the vicinity of the new parks from the department where it naturally belongs to the Department of Public Works. The bill will be finally discussed in the Senate to-day, and the simplest way of dealing with the subject is to refuse to make any such transfer. The Department of Parks has fixed the grades of the new avenues and of the thoroughfares connected with them in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the property-owners directly interested in the work, and the engineers who have made the plans are, naturally, best qualified to carry them out. The entire dispute affords a notable illustration of the disjointed character of our Municipal organization. It is rather a curious spectacle to see two heads of departments engaged for days together in influencing the Legislature for or against the bill in question. The inquiry naturally suggests itself, Is this the kind of work they are paid for doing, and who is responsible for the proper conduct of the department while its head is engaged at Albany? Under a harmonious system of local government, no such bill would find its way to the Legislature without being formally indorsed by the executive and legislative powers of the City. But it looks as if this kind of harmony were impossible, unless under the rule of a ring, and anything is better than that.

The increase in the City and County debt during last month amounts to a little over two millions of dollars. Of this $1,800,000 is not, strictly speaking, an addition to the public debt at all, being issued in anticipation of the taxes of the year to pay for current expenditures, for which the taxes due eight months hence are the sole provision. The increase of the permanent debt during February is very slight indeed, and the increase of cash in the sinking fund affords gratifying evidence of the continued productiveness of City revenues.

THE BASIS OF FREE BANKING.

The opponents of free banking, who object to it that it is not a perfect remedy for our financial difficulties, and that it does not furnish a thorough protection against the dangers which every thoughtful observer acknowledges to exist, are mistaken if they consider their objection fatal. Nobody could see more clearly than the more intelligent advocates of free banking that it will not be, and cannot be, a perfectly sound and safe system under our present financial conditions. There is no royal road out of our troubles, and it would be absurd to argue that free banking is such a road. But it may, nevertheless, promise more relief, with less probability of abuse, than any other measure which can be regarded as practicable. If this is the case let us have it, by all means, and with it let us take every possible precaution to prevent its abuse, and all possible care to make it beneficial.

It is a great misfortune to the country, and it would prove a source of great danger to the banks, that banking, if made free, would have, as the basis of circulation, the unredeemed promissory notes of the Government. These certainly do not form such a basis as a great commercial country like our own ought to employ for its banking system. These notes would tempt to expansion beyond safe limits by the stimulus which they give to speculation, and they would multiply the difficulties of recovering from expansion by the ease with which, being a fixed currency, not to be increased or diminished by foreign supply and demand, they can be "cornered," and "locked up," and otherwise manipulated. The only reasonably safe basis for an extensive bank-note circulation in an active and prosperous commercial country is gold, the currency of the world. That is by no means an entirely safe basis, as the financial history of England shows. But it is the best known. It affords the greatest stability and the greatest adaptability. It best answers the needs of modern commerce. It is the most conducive to profitable relations with other commercial countries. It makes enterprises, great and small, requiring foresight and calculation, safer and more manageable than any other, and it is in respect, of all these features precisely what a currency of unredeemed Government notes is not.

But because we cannot now provide the best, or even a very good basis for free banking, it does not follow that we should not adopt that system. The experience of the last few years teaches us that free banking would do a great deal that cannot be done without it, and that what it can do is so absolutely essential that, in a time of great distress, it was done though the law forbade it. We all know that in the panic of last Fall the banks snapped the bands of the law like green withes. They directly disregarded the restriction on their loans, and drove the Controller of the Currency to the ridiculous decision that the restriction was only imposed to be disregarded in grave emergencies, or, practically, at the discretion of the banks. They indirectly broke through the restriction on circulation by making of certified checks a supplemental currency, which for the time being almost entirely took the place of all other forms. Nor can it be denied that this extraordinary and irregular action of the banks, substantially outside of or in violation of the law, gave far more relief to the business of the country, and contributed far more to tide over the then existing difficulties, than the action of the Government itself. In other words, what the Government could not do, and what the law failed to provide for, the banks did in the exercise of that discretion which the law has undertaken to hamper and almost destroy.

This is an illustration of what we mean when we say that, even with a mischievous greenback basis, the banks, if free, would be safer and more efficient than any regulation by law can make them. And especially they would know how to meet those periodical stringencies in the money market which, under the conditions of production and exchange in our country, are inevitable, and with which the Government has heretofore vainly contended, by the use of that instrument of doubtful power, "the reserve." We do not believe anything could be worse for the country, whatever free banks might do, than the effects that have attached to the extraordinary and pernicious doctrine of the right of the Treasury to reissue withdrawn Government notes.

Moreover, it must be remembered that the institution of free banking does not prevent, or tend to prevent, the redemption of the Government notes, and the substitution of specie as the basis of banking. We think that the latter step might far better precede the former. We believe there is nothing that can take the place, in financial legislation, of an immediate provision for the honest payment of the demand notes of the Government. Nothing can save us from embarrassment, confusion, and loss so long as we tolerate the false position we are now in. We shall not regard the establishment of free banking as any reason for abandoning the earnest advocacy of the payment of the greenbacks. But we believe, nevertheless, that there is a safety in free banking that it would be well to profit by.

PAGANISM AT HOME.

The petition of a number of the citizens of the Eighth Ward to District Attorney PHELPS directs public attention to an open sore in our social system. Nowhere in this Union does the evil complained of show the unblushing front which it does in New-York. The public have grown tolerably familiar with the periodic farce of Police "raids" upon the houses of ill-fame in the Eighth Ward and elsewhere, and people have come to consider the existence of these places to be as inevitable as those closely-affiliated dens of iniquity, the gambling-houses. Yet the keepers of both are liable, under the statutes, to, at least, the penalties of a misdemeanor, and it requires only vigilance and energy on the part of the Police to secure all the evidence needed to shut up every such notorious haunt in the City. The task is one altogether too vast to be dealt with by the public prosecuting officer without the zealous co-operation of the Police force. The somewhat roundabout way of sending the petition for the indorsement of the Board of Education may delay its coming officially under the notice of Mr. PHELPS, but we have no doubt that the District Attorney is quite ready to waive formality in such a case, could he only see his way clear to a thoroughly-effective prosecution of the keepers of infamous houses. Within a short distance of Police Head-quarters, there has existed for years the nucleus of this blighting evil, and until the Police Commissioners resolve upon an organized crusade against this mode of defying the law and outraging public decency, and until they insist upon Police Captains carrying out their instructions to the letter, we fear that the District Attorney can move in the matter to but little purpose.

But is not public opinion almost as callous on this subject as successive Police Commissioners have been? The Eighth Ward petitioners allege that owing to the spread of infamous houses in their midst, their "real estate has depreciated in value until now it is comparatively almost worthless, for the reason that no family that values its character and standing will move into our ward, and no business firm that has any respect for itself and its customers" will enter the tainted neighborhood. These are good practical reasons for moving against the evil, but has the public outside of the Eighth Ward no interest in the process of purification? The evil is, in the first place, not by any means confined to that locality, and if it were, is not a centre of moral disease as dangerous to society at large as a centre of physical pestilence? If the Eighth Ward were devastated by small-pox, the whole City would feel a vital concern in purging that locality of infection. The moral taint that centres between Canal and Houston streets knows no boundaries, but it is as well to apply the process of extirpation where its existence is most manifest.

But while the coercive power of law is being brought out, what of our churches? Have they no work cut out for them here? The work, we know, is both an extremely delicate and difficult one. But while we hold it to be our duty to send missionaries to the interior of Africa to bear witness to the universal evangelizing power of Christianity, we surely cannot afford to sit down baffled before a stronghold of paganism in our very midst. There is a religious revival in progress in London at this moment, of which the work of preaching to and praying with fallen women forms a conspicuous feature. That work is being prosecuted, for the most part, by Ritualistic clergymen of the Church of England, aided by ladies belonging to a kind of Protestant sisterhood. There are, about the methods of this work, a good many things which the majority of our Evangelical churches would hardly approve, but there can be no question about the earnestness and the energy with which it is prosecuted. Two West End churches—one of them next door to the chief casino in London—open their doors, night after night, and send out clergymen around those centres of the iniquity of the metropolis—Lower Regent street and the Haymarket—to collect a congregation. The chief aim is to bring the abandoned female habitués of those quarters under the personal influence of the experienced Christian women who are in waiting to converse with and advise them. So far, at least, the work is one of which all Christians can approve.

It does not fall within our province to suggest in what way the churches of this City can most fitly deal with an evil against which Christianity in all ages has been called on to struggle. Let the resolution once be taken, and some means of united effort will readily enough suggest itself. Meanwhile, would it not be well to examine a little into the question of whether church members do not stand behind infamous houses in the Eighth Ward and elsewhere in the character of landlords, and, if so, whether that is a position compatible with church membership? The daily and weekly newspapers, which lend their columns to the keepers and inmates of infamous houses, hardly need to be specified, and against them and their influence we should imagine that few Christian families need, at this time of day, to be warned.

BRAIN-WORK IN SCHOOLS.

Perhaps at no previous period has the general question of the health of school children engaged so much public attention as has recently been given to it. Certainly at no time has such attention been more needed. Leaving entirely out of view the inquiry whether the studies and arrangements of schools now are or are not more unfavorable to health than they formerly were, the extension of facilities for popular education, and the greater number of school children, would alone be a sufficient reason for an increased degree of interest in the subject.

Among the topics pertaining to the question, there is one which, we think, has received much less consideration than its importance demands. We allude to the direct influence of brain-work upon the general tone of the physical system. A great deal has been said—and much of it with perfect justice—in regard to the injurious effects of imperfect ventilation, close confinement, and insufficient exercise. All these, undoubtedly, are important matters. But the direct effect of mental labor upon bodily health is a point which demands fully as much consideration as either of them, and, we think, has received much less. Indeed, it seems frequently not to be taken into account at all, even by many of those who have given careful thought to the other points we have mentioned.

The fact that intellectual labor is capable of being exceedingly exhaustive to the physical strength is one which we need not stop to prove, and which scarcely ever calls for illustration. Every well-informed man has seen or read of numerous instances in which the health of distinguished authors, or other individuals who had performed a great deal of intellectual work, was injured or their life in all probability materially shortened, in this way. But there are many intelligent people to whom the idea does not seem to occur that what is so often injurious, or even fatal, to full-grown men can possibly do any harm to a child. The question, for example, how much hard study a boy between the ages of ten and fourteen years is to do resolves itself, in the minds of very many persons, into the simple inquiry how much he can be coaxed or driven into doing. Such persons are indeed frequently (and with perfectly good reason) horrified at the application of a similar principle in factories or other places where children are employed in manual labor. And yet, in these United States of America, whatever may be true of other countries, the health of probably ten or twenty times as many children is impaired by overwork in schools as by overwork in factories. There is many a little boy with clean stockings, nicely-combed hair, and hands that delightfully manifest a familiarity with nail-brushes, whose sufferings from being obliged to perform a degree of mental labor which his nervous system is unable to sustain, are no slight matter, either in themselves considered, or in their effect upon his prospect of health when he grows to be a man.

One of the greatest and most frequent errors in regard to brain-work is that of taking it for granted that because one child of a certain age can bear a certain amount of it, another child of the same age can undergo the same amount. There are few things in regard to which individuals, whether adults or children, differ so much as in their ability to endure intellectual labor. Why this is so—what there is in the brain and nervous system of some persons that enables them to do so much more of this kind of work than others—is an inquiry which, in many cases at least, no physiologist nor physician is able satisfactorily to answer. But though the cause of this fact is so little understood, the fact itself is almost everywhere, except in regard to school children, recognized and acted upon. In respect to schools, somehow or other it seems to be frequently almost entirely left out of view. The consequences of this neglect are often very disastrous. They may not appear immediately; in most instances they do not. The injurious effects of overwork of the brain are often long in showing themselves, but they are sometimes all the worse on that account. The length of time which elapses before they are visible frequently causes them—especially in the case of nervous disorders—to become deeply seated, and immeasurably increases the difficulty of eradicating them.

We hope that this topic of overwork of the brain in schools will hereafter obtain a greater proportion of the attention of those interested in the subject of the health of school children than has hitherto been the case. We are fully convinced that as a general rule, more of such labor is required in schools than is consistent with health, or than is conducive to the best intellectual development. But whether we are right or wrong in this idea, the matter is certainly one of great importance, and one which demands far more consideration than it has ever yet received.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Some time since we asserted that the Commissioners of Emigration were spending more than one-third of their income derived from the emigrant head-money in salaries, and spending more for this purpose than the Tammany board which was abolished for extravagance in salaries. This assertion the Treasurer of the board denied, and we thereupon proved it from proof-sheets of his own financial exhibit. Since then we have looked in vain for any explanation of this very damaging fact. On Friday last, the 27th of February, was published the full report of the Commissioners, which, according to law, should be published by the 1st of February in each year. That report contains what we suppose is meant for an answer to our charge, in the shape of an alteration of the figures in the financial tables. Under the head of disbursements for Ward's Island, we find set down for salaries in the report, page 188, $26,586 23, and for meat $19,702 41. According to the proof-sheets in our possession, and on which our charge was based, these figures should read $27,086 23 for salaries and $19,202 41 for meat. All the other items are the same in the report as in the proof, and the totals ($117,578 21) are not only identical, but contain the same identical error, the figure 8 being substituted, either by a mistake in addition or a typographical blunder, for the figure 5.

The Legislature, we think, should inquire how this very curious oversight occurred, and by what arithmetical process the Commissioners discovered that exactly $500 was overcharged in their salaries account, and exactly $500 undercharged on their meat account, without at the same time discovering the error in their total? The alteration takes a striking significance from the fact that this deduction of $500 suffices to reduce the average of salaries under the present board very nearly to the level of the board which was abolished for extravagance. It gains still more significance from the fact that a detailed statement of the employes, and the salaries paid to each, which we find in our proof, is omitted in the report.

Moreover, we cannot yet discover any intelligible explanation of the deficiency (claimed to exist on the 1st of January, of $66,000) beyond the stated overdraft of $2,401 69. In fact, this whole financial statement seems to us simply unintelligible on any basis which does not presuppose incompetency or deception in its preparation. On the 20th of January, each of the Commissioners swore to the entire correctness of the report, including, of course, the financial tables not then published, but necessarily prepared. At the hearing on the proposed increase of head-money before the Joint Committee on Commerce and Navigation, held on the 12th of February, a proof of the Treasurer's report, identical with that we hold, (and on which our charges of extravagance were based,) was exhibited as the correct financial statement thus sworn to. Yet, on the 27th of February, the report is published with the figures altered in essential particulars, and in such a way as precludes the supposition of typographical blunders. This seems to us a case calling for investigation. Will the Legislature take note of it?

A RAILWAY TRAIN ON FIRE.

The accident on the Great Western Railway, by which a number of persons lost their lives, appears to have been as uncommon as it was disastrous. Cars not unfrequently, when wrecked or overturned in a railway collision, are set on fire by stoves or lamps, and so consumed where they lie. But we do not remember to have heard before of a case where a car was set on fire while running upon the track, and so burned up at the rate of forty miles an hour. In the well-remembered New-Hamburg disaster, the ill-fated sleeping car was left standing by the force of the collision, and so covered with the flaming oil as to be almost instantaneously destroyed. But in the accident near London the burning car ran for nearly three miles and six minutes, which must have seemed an eternity to its passengers, before being entirely consumed.

The accounts of the accident which have reached us are not very clear, but the car appears to have been the rear one of the train, and the fire to have been caused by the falling of a lamp at its forward end. The passenger who first discovered it seems to have made a fatal error in not at once giving the alarm, when it might easily have been extinguished. Instead of doing this he attempted, as he says, "to avoid excitement," to put it out himself by smothering it with seat cushions. But one cushion after another he failed to detach, and when at last he succeeded in getting one, he found it too stiff to be of any use. By that time the fire had gained such headway as, fanned as it was by the rapid motion of the train, made it impossible of extinction. Why the passenger who wished to avoid excitement did not at once proclaim his alarming discovery to the conductor, who seems to have been on that car, or at least at that end of the train, baffles conjecture. Or how it was that those on the next car ahead failed to discover the situation, and signal the engineer to stop the train, is equally difficult to surmise. As it was, the bell-rope broke, or had not been properly connected, the conductor was unable to make his way to the engine until it was too late, and so through the night and the darkness the burning car sped on, while the panic-stricken passengers either perished in the flames, or flung themselves headlong through the windows to what seemed almost a certain death upon the track. For more than two miles, it is said, the road was strewn with the maimed and bleeding forms of men and women, who had thus endeavored to escape one form of destruction by flying to another. Many perished; many who escaped death will be maimed for life, and all because some one whose duty it was had neglected to see that the bell-rope was properly connected with the engine.

We trust that the guilty person will not escape suitable punishment, although from the experience of the past we cannot look forward to such an event with any great degree of confidence. But what we have a better right to expect is that precautions will now be taken against the recurrence of such an accident in the future. On almost all our cars, kerosene lamps are used for lighting, often insufficiently secured, and liable at any time to be misplaced and knocked over by the jolting of the train. The wonder is that accidents of this kind are not more frequent. Science should surely be able to discover some illuminating material less dangerous than this, and legislation, if necessary, should stimulate the exertions of science. A little ingenuity, too, it seems to us, would suffice to secure the lamp from upsetting, or to insure its extinguishment if it does upset. Plainly, we cannot afford a repetition of such disasters as this at London, and whatever humanitarians may say, it would probably be found the truest humanity in the end to punish even with death the person whose carelessness or neglect of duty is responsible for such frightful massacres.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CENTENNIAL CONTEST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one view of the discussion now going on in the Senate as to the centennial, which, though not, I concede, a high one, is worth taking. I mean the revelation made of party and local affinities and antagonisms. It may not be amiss to bring this very clearly to the view of your Republican readers, and more especially of those who give an honest and independent support to President Grant's Administration. For none others do I now write. It is useless to disguise the truth that the centennial enterprise in the beginning was, and in its conduct down to this time has been, mainly a Republican creation. We do not mean to intimate that it was avowedly or offensively proclaimed to be so. Many Democrats, under local influences, gave it their support, but the prevalent complexion was Republican. It had its origin in a city and State which from 1860 till now—fifteen years of trial and five of agony—have never swerved, not only from fidelity to Republican standards, but, more than that, especial fidelity to President Grant. Pennsylvania Republicanism has (if I may venture the illustration which is becoming familiar, if not classic,) "stood like a stone wall." Strange to say, the late local squabble, in her metropolis has left no scar in this respect. Both the Senators and and all the Representatives are earnest supporters of the Administration. On her soil, and under this atmosphere, has the centennial been planted and grown. Its roots are set, then, too deeply to be torn up by any adverse blast. There has been generous watering of the earth by local munificence. Again, the charter was the work of a Republican Congress, and the initiate proclamation, as well as the annual and the special messages, were the utterances of a Republican President. But, to give this still more emphasis, let us look for a moment as to who are not only its friends, but its enemies in and out of Congress. Of the latter, first: No Republican press, of this part of the world at least, has said any word of unkindness of it. Even the leading Liberal organ has been generally either silent or moderately friendly. On the other hand, the bitterest and most contemptuous opposition comes from those journals, one Democratic, and the other, if not technically, more bitterly antagonistic to the Grant Administration than if it were so. Surely, it ought not to abate the zeal of the Administration party in behalf of the centennial to know that it is the object of denunciation of organs which, day in and day out, are denouncing the President as an incapable sot, and his advisers, one and all as either fools or rogues. We should think that even Secretary Fish would rather regret his adverse cautionary action when he reads what the *World* and the *Sun* every day say of him, his chief, and his colleagues. Then, again, in Congress: There was no difficulty in the House of Representatives when, backed by the whole party force even Gens. Hawley and Butler worked in unison. In the Senate the difficulty begins, and in the Senate, as every one knows, the germ of bitter animosity, amounting to personal antipathy, is to be found. This discussion thus far shows opposition from Messrs. Thurman, Stevenson, and, alas! for the value of historic association, Stockton—all Democrats, the latter, in despair of re-election, flying in the face of his own State. Senator Bayard and his colleague, and the Senators from Maryland, naturally sympathizing with a Middle State memorial, we are glad to see take no adverse part. Senator Schurz has done a noble duty. Still it is clear that many Democrats will oppose the centennial, because, in so doing, they think they will annoy the President. Then, too, the chief opposition, after all, is from Senator Sumner; and his relations to the Administration admit of no misconception. He has not only spoken against it in what seems to us a most rhetorical and inconclusive way, but, *more suo*, had his speech of antagonism heralded days and weeks beforehand. He detests the centennial just as he detests Baez and San Domingo, and much more than he disliked Mr. Simmons, against whom he merely voted. While some others have been silent whom we might wish to see favorable, Mr. Sherman, who occupies a high function, approves in an effective way, and the President's true and steady friends, Senator Frelinghuysen and the two Senators from Pennsylvania, have done their work nobly. All New-Jersey, Democratic and Republican, which has as a State committed herself to the enterprise, will thank Mr. Frelinghuysen for the stand he has taken. He remembers (what his Democratic colleague seems to have forgotten) his glorious Revolutionary ancestry.

This, then, being the confessed state of things without and within, shall this Republican, this Administration measure be allowed to fail from want of party and personal sympathy and fidelity? The President is not apt to forget or desert his friends, and he doubtless shares our common infirmity as to forgiveness of enemies. He and his friends will before long realize, if this combination succeed, that the rejoicing of his enemies will far exceed any joy they would have had had they rejected another Chief Justice or half a dozen Boston Collectors.

A NEW-YORK REPUBLICAN.

WHERE DOES THE SMELL COME FROM?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES of this morning an editorial article, founded on a communication respecting the noisome smell which occasionally manifests itself in the upper part of the City, and which is attributed to the gas factories.

I have observed that the peculiar odor of which complaint is made is generally perceived at night, and at intervals of several weeks apart, and I most heartily concur in the opinion that, from whatever source it emanates, it should at once be stopped, as injurious to health and comfort. This smell, however, is not of the character of those attendant on gas works; besides which, as their operations are uniform and continuous, their odors are not intermittent. The Board of Health have frequently inspected our works, and have approved of the manner in which the manufacture is conducted. I respectfully invite THE TIMES to send its representative to visit all parts of our works, at night or day, confident that nothing will be found to occasion just cause of complaint.

C. L. EVERITT, President.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much interest your editorial of this morning on compulsory education. The well-known position of THE TIMES in favor of elevating and improving the masses, by educating them into being intelligent, effective, and successful citizens, instead of keeping them in ignorance and poverty, and then feeding them with pauper soup, causes the public to count upon its support of every needed and judicious measure of educational reform.

Our State is behind many of her sisters on the school question. Our system of entirely free public schools is only seven years old; and though in this short period immense progress has been made, yet, of one million and a half of school children, only two-thirds attend school, and the average attendance is only one-third. In this City over sixty thousand do not enter a school from one year's end to another. The greatest oppression of the child is in the factory towns, where, in some instances, the larger part of the children are practically deprived of all education by being compelled to work in the factories six long days in each week.

"The act to secure to children the benefit of elementary education," drawn by Mr. Hawkins at the request of the Committee on Education of the Assembly, and unanimously reported by that committee, will put an effectual stop to this oppression and iniquity.

It is the same bill precisely that through Senator Wood is introduced in the Senate. The Chairman of the Senate committee, Senator Booth, from his warm interest in schools, will no doubt give the bill early consideration.

The last census shows that in this State the persons over ten years of age that cannot read and write are: Native born, 70,703; foreign born, 168,560; total, 239,271; over twenty-one years of age that cannot read and write, 189,952. Of these last the males are 83,208, or one in ten of all the voters in the State. What a mass of ignorant votes!

The need of the proposed law to meet this army of ignorance is beyond dispute.

Is it judicious in its provisions? There is nothing in it that has not been tried with success in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, and New-Hampshire. Some of its provisions are not so rigorous as they should be, but at first they had better be too lax than too severe.

A similar law in Baden vigorously enforced in seven years, to wit, from 1854 to 1861, reduced the number of prisoners fifty-one per cent., the number of thefts, fifty-two per cent., and the number of pauperes, twenty-five per cent.

TUESDAY, March 3, 1874. CIVIS.

MOIETIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see the moiety question taken up. I hope it will continue to be agitated until the system is abolished altogether. I regard it as a drawback to the business interests of the United States. Your correspondent "D. C. R.," on the article of "The Moiety Laws," in to-day's TIMES, says, can any stronger argument be adduced for the total repeal of the Moiety laws which our honorable Secretary has advised? In the meantime, the veracity of Detective Jayne will soon be placed in line with a report of many similar cases for which the public can wait. It is said that Jayne "will continue his evidence to prove that a systematic dishonesty exists among our importing merchants, which is humiliating to contemplate."

Perhaps Mr. Jayne will be kind enough to enlighten our importing merchants and the business community from whence all this moiety business emanates, certainly not as he says, from "a systematic dishonesty among our importing merchants," but a technical violation of our complicated tariff and impractical officers of the Customs. No Government has the right to seize merchants' books and impose heavy fines simply because an expert detective has discovered, as he supposes, that some article, in his opinion, has been invoiced below the market value, this being the basis of nine cases out of ten in which our merchants have been so heavily mulcted. An invoice once having passed the appraisers has no right ever to be questioned afterward when the duties assessed have been paid. The whole foundation of this trouble is not brought about by our importing merchants, but from a want of a thorough system of examining invoices; a want of practical men in the different departments of the Customs.

J. C. M.

OUR POLICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since you are giving space to letters exposing *Herald* advertising improprieties, perhaps you will notice the following. It is an indication of the esteem in which our Police Commission is held:

"A BONUS OF $200.—Wanted, an appointment on the Police or Fire Department of New-York or Brooklyn, for which the above bonus will be paid. Address for one week K. F. J., *Herald* Office."

In consequence of the present attitude of the Legislature toward the Police Commissioners, the advertiser will doubtless find numerous friends of Charlick and Matsell ready to accept any bonus while the chance offers. Under Havemeyer's administration those bonus-brokers have done a good business, I understand, and now the time is short. As a result of this kind of advertising, and the practices consequent thereon, we have a Police force that is doing much to bring our City into disgrace, and the *Herald* has a prominent place in the march of corruption. When a public journal of extended circulation so far ignores its mission as to encourage, instead of condemn, vice and villainy, it is time the public should distinctly pronounce its disapproval. I, for one, have determined to have no more of the *Herald*.

CENSURE.

THE LATE PUBLIC FUNERAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's paper on "Ingratitude" strikes the popular chord of indignation aroused by the civic and military display made over the late Mr. Hank Smith. The disgrace to us by the erection of a monument to Tweed would hardly be greater. I spoke with a large number of gentlemen in regard to it on the day of the funeral and but one opinion was expressed—a sense of deep humiliation. By what authority was the "lying in state," and by what the military display? Had the late Col. Fisk been with us and led the cortège with the Ninth, the appropriateness of such military honors would, I think, be unquestioned. Keep on striking your good blows against dishonesty, rascality, lying, and knavery, and so help to keep them from being at a premium, or to the growing generation seeming to be.

C. H. W.

A SMOKER'S SUBSCRIPTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed please find five dollars, which please forward to R. B. Minturn, Esq., for the purposes to which you disposed of my former subscription of two dollars.

A SEPTUAGENARIAN WHO SMOKES.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 4, 1874.

MICHIGAN.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE REPORT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

LANSING, Mich., March 4.—The Legislature met in extra session at noon yesterday, a quorum of both Houses present. The session is called to consider and act on the report of the Constitutional Commission appointed by the Governor, in accordance with a joint resolution passed at the last session. Gov. Bagley delivered a short message, calling attention to some of the most important points in the report of the commission, the principal of which are the articles pertaining to finance and taxation, prohibiting municipal corporations from becoming stockholders, or making gifts or lending credit to any person, corporation, or association, or to construct or to own any railroad; prohibiting cities and villages from incurring indebtedness exceeding ten per cent. on the valuation of taxable property; providing that the laws enacted by the Legislature creating debt shall provide a sinking fund for the payment of the same; also prohibiting the State from aiding by loan or gift any person or corporation.

The Governor comments on the article restricting special legislation, favors the continuation of the present system of an elective Judiciary, and a reasonable increase of salaries of State officers. He suggests the propriety of requiring all corporations organized under the State laws to maintain an office therein, where its books shall be kept for the benefit of its stockholders and creditors.

JUDGE HALL'S FUNERAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.—Judge Hall's funeral, this afternoon, was attended

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE MOVEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA—MAYOR STOKELY AND THE CLERGYMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The temperance women have inaugurated their new departure, having seemingly abandoned the bar-room crusade movement. To-day a number of prayer-meetings were held in various parts of the city, the most important one being in the St. Pauls' Methodist Church, Sixth and Catharine streets. It is urged by many that this movement will not be effective or result in any permanent good, and that the only way to cripple the liquor traffic will be to imitate the Western praying-band style of doing business. If these prayer-meetings prove failures, the movement will either be abandoned altogether or an active crusade begun. The most noticeable event in the progress of the cause to-day was a visit to Mayor Stokely by a delegation of Baptist clergymen, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Hutchinson, W. E. Watkinson, P. S. Henson, J. W. Curtis, E. C. Romine, J. G. Walker, W. E. Cornell, and others. The object the clergy had in view was to urge the Mayor to enforce the Sunday Liquor law. After making known their mission the Mayor replied somewhat curtly, not seeming to relish their visit: "The trouble is that I have your influence when it is not wanted. When it was wanted I did not have it from a great many ministers, who did not vote to sustain me." Dr. Henson replied: "This is not a ward question, nor a question of votes. We shall withdraw." The Mayor, in reply to this, said: "I do not wish you, gentlemen, to try and scare me by withdrawing, because, when I am put on my mettle, I am not to be frightened. Who ever enforced the law?" Dr. Henson said that Mayor Conrad had done it. Mr. Stokely then stated that he had asked the City Solicitor's opinion, and that he was not afraid to enforce the law. After some other conversation the delegation retired. On Saturday the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas will sit in full bench to listen to any questions from the temperance people in regard to the law.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A delegation of Baptist ministers held a conference with Mayor Stokley to-day in regard to enforcing the Sunday law. Mayor Stokley said: "The difficulty is that the court will not aid me in this matter. The law requires that, to render a saloon-keeper indictable, it must be proven that he actually sold intoxicating liquor across his bar. If I am required to send my men into saloons and pay for liquor, I cannot do anything. I cannot make them take money from their own pockets, and there is no appropriation for that purpose. If the court will say that the fact that a saloon is open and in full blast is sufficient evidence against a proprietor, then I can go to work." He also stated that 200 policemen had been dismissed for going into drinking-saloons to drink, and he could not allow them to drink in saloons so as to be witnesses in suits against tavern-keepers.

THE CITY SOLICITOR'S OPINION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—City Solicitor Collis has replied to Mayor Stokley's application for an opinion with regard to the Sunday liquor traffic, in which he quotes the law bearing on the question, and says: "Such being the law applicable to the case, I am of the opinion that, upon complaint duly made of the violation of the law, it is the duty of any Magistrate to issue a warrant, and a Police officer, thus armed with the authority of the law, may enter any place for the purpose of arresting any offender named or described in the warrant."

OPERATIONS IN THE EASTERN TOWNS—THE SALOONS CLOSING UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 4.—Reports to-night from the towns in Eastern Ohio represent the woman's war on the liquor-sellers as extending. At Cadiz all the saloons but one have surrendered, and 100 women are praying at it. The work has been going on but two days there.

At Crestline meetings have been held in the churches, money raised, and much excitement created. Many young men have signed the pledge. Praying in the saloons will begin to-morrow.

At Martin's Ferry the movement is making rapid progress. The ladies are holding meetings in two of the churches to-night. The business men encourage them, having pledged $1,000 for the work, and promising more if it is needed. The dram shops cannot stand out against the earnest public feeling.

MASSACHUSETTS.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

BOSTON, March 4.—The Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, at a meeting to-day, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That inasmuch as women and children are the chief sufferers by the untold evils of intemperance, it is eminently appropriate that the female sex should take a most active part in the efforts of the day for the suppression of this universally acknowledged immorality, and we look with deep interest on the women's movement in regard to the temperance reform, and we cherish the hope that a divine Providence will direct and overrule it for permanent good.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board no great success in the temperance reform can be expected till the Christian Church and ministry take a decided stand on the side of total abstinence.

THE DIO LEWIS PLAN ABANDONED IN WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 4.—The women of this city, after a two days' session, have decided to abandon the Dio Lewis plan of operation against liquor-dealers, and have adopted a new and entirely original plan. A large committee has been organized, and in subcommittees of two or three it is proposed first to visit owners of buildings occupied by liquor-dealers, and, by prayer and intercession, induce them to sign a builders' pledge not to let their premises to any one for the sale of liquor. They will also visit dealers at their homes. The movement is to be private, and no street work will be done.

OHIO.

MEETINGS IN CLEVELAND—A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 4.—The enthusiastic meetings which are being held in the Eighteenth Ward indicate that the wave of temperance is beginning to roll in this section with unanticipated vigor. As yet no direct movement has been made on the saloons, but it is understood that the women are steadily marshaling their hosts for the fray. A meeting is to be held in the Second Ward on Sunday, and the early inauguration of the work all over the city is probable.

In the surrounding towns the crusade continues with varied degrees of success. At Berea the saloon element is making a stout resistance, and help is to be sent in the persons of several earnest women from Cleveland. In Akron, Norwalk, Elyria, Ashtabula, Warren, and New Philadelphia the crusaders are beginning to march on, probably to victory.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 4.—The woman's crusade was continued this morning, their courage being increased previous to beginning their march by the news that Mr. Upton, proprietor of the Zettler House, who had declared that he would do all that he could in opposition to the movement, had, without being asked, taken down his bar and stopped the sale of liquors. Farr's billiard-room was first visited. The ladies were well received, and sang and prayed, but Farr refused to sign the pledge. Marsetti's and Wiederlander's drinking-places were visited, but both refused to sign the pledge. The ladies prayed and sang at each place, kneeling on a frightfully muddy pavement. The saloon kept by Antoine Choppa, an Italian, was also visited, but Choppa, scenting the battle from afar, hurriedly shut up shop and refused to be seen. Prayers were offered for him. It is understood that the liquor-dealers held a meeting last night and resolved to treat the ladies courteously, but not to admit them to their places. A prominent preacher of the city forced himself into the procession this morning, thereby doing more harm than good.

At 3 o'clock P. M. to-day, 150 ladies renewed the crusade against the liquor-sellers. Before the procession got one square from the church, dense crowds of curiosity seekers—men, women, and children—surrounded them. Making progress was almost impossible. At several points on High street, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Police, the sidewalks were completely jammed with a noisy and not very select crowd. It is highly probable that if it had not been for the Police it would have been necessary to abandon anything like visiting work. Five saloons were visited, and the proprietors talked and prayed with, but no signatures to the pledge were obtained. One Italian agreed not to sell liquor after his present stock was sold. At one saloon a crowd of men made an attempt to drown the prayers and singing by cheering, but they were suppressed by the proprietors, who at first were very defiant, but afterward insisted that the ladies should be treated with respect.

The druggists of the city held a meeting to-day to consider the situation, and twelve of them signed a pledge not to sell or give away any alcoholic liquors except for medicinal, chemical, mechanical, or sacramental purposes, and, in either case, to parties personally known to the druggist, or upon a physician's prescription. Those signing this pledge embrace nearly all the prominent druggists of the city. At a prayer-meeting this afternoon the committee appointed to call on the General Assembly relative to the movement, reported that they had interviewed several legislators, and were told that before any special privileges to hold services in the State-house could be granted they must know just what services would be held.

Mr. W. H. Free, of New-Lexington, who has recently become converted to temperance, made a speech which attracted general attention. He admitted that he had been a drunkard for the past six years, and had twice been attacked with delirium tremens; but, after persistent efforts, had conquered the vice, and was now living a sober life, and doing what he could to save others.

Jacob, proprietor of a bar-room, to show his contempt for the crusaders, has placed a brilliant head-light in the second story of his building on Town street.

IN THIS CITY.

A woman's temperance prayer-meeting was held at Bain Hall, Lafayette-place, yesterday. Mrs. Anna Smith presided over the assemblage, which numbered about twenty. Various suggestions were offered as to the best mode of opening the campaign in this City, but the meeting separated without coming to any decision.... The lady members of Fidelity Division, Sons of Temperance, purpose visiting factories and procuring signatures to pledges.... The usual daily temperance prayer-meeting was held in the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, yesterday. The attendance was very small, and nothing of interest transpired.... The National Temperance Society will hold a special meeting this afternoon at No. 58 Reade street, to take some definite action in the cause of temperance.... Rev. Dr. Hall will speak at the Olivet Chapel this evening.

A TEMPERANCE REUNION.

The East River Seamen's Temperance Society celebrated their third anniversary last night, in the Protestant Episcopal Chapel, No. 34 Pike street, John Williams, President, in the chair. The Secretary presented his annual report, showing that the society now numbers a total membership of 1,500. Of this number 348 were induced to join last year. After addresses by Edward Mead, a reformed sailor, Byron Southwick, Dr. Law, and Gen. Faulkner, several persons signed the pledge, after which the meeting adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Aida" was repeated at the Academy of Music last evening. The representation only differed from earlier performances by the substitution of Signor Del Puente for M. Maurel in the rôle of *Amonasro*. It is always a thankless task to attempt the portrayal of a character that another artist has sketched with decision and effect, and when the first performer is so thorough an actor and singer as M. Maurel the work is particularly ungracious. Signor Del Puente, who, be it said, was not in very good vocal condition, last night strove hard to endow *Amonasro* with the picturesque attributes which Academy audiences have been accustomed to look for in the captive monarch, but his efforts were hardly successful. In other respects, the entertainment was unchanged. In "Il Trovatore," which is to be done to-morrow, Mme. Nilsson, Miss Cary, and Signori Campanini and Del Puente are to be concerned.

OPERA AT THE LYCEUM.

Mme. Ilma Di Murska is to give two farewell performances at the Lyceum Theatre this week. The first occurs this evening, when "Lucia" will be sung, with Mme. Di Murska as *Lucia* and Signor Vizzani as *Edgardo*, and the second may be attended on Saturday afternoon, when the lady will appear as *Lady Henrietta*, in "Marta," and will sing, besides, the second act of "Dinorah," which includes the "shadow song." Between these two representations a third is to take place, on Friday, when Mme. Sorel, a prima donna new to us, will personate *Margarita*, in "Faust." *Faust*, we imagine, being embodied by Signor Vizzani.

GERMAN OPERA AT THE STADT.

Mme. Pauline Lucca is at present fulfilling an engagement at the Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery, where she appears thrice a week in German opera. Last evening, she sang *Valentine*, in "The Huguenots." It is agreeable to have to record that the effects of the Havana climate upon the artist's fine voice have not been lasting. Her tones, yesterday, were as rich and as powerful as ever, and their compass was as great, while her unrivaled powers as a *tragedienne* are clearly undiminished. The fourth act of "The Huguenots"—an act with which Mme. Lucca is identified in Germany, England, and America—was at least as striking an episode as of old. The same silent eloquence of face and gesture pervaded *Valentine's* scene with *St. Bris* and the conspirators; the same terrible struggle between duty and love marked the first minutes of her interview with *Raoul*; and the same torrential flood of passion carried everything before it when fear for her lover's life forced her to an avowal of her passion. Again and again was Mme. Lucca called before the curtain after *Raoul's* flight; for such a performance it was indeed worth while to bear with a recital of Meyerbeer's glorious work to which the word unsatisfactory is the mildest to be applied. The orchestra and chorus, yesterday, were pretty efficient, save in the "Rataplan;" Herr Hermanns sang the duet with Mme. Lucca in the third act quite impressively, and the *ensembles* in the fourth went fairly, but of the tenor (Herr Pflüger) and of everybody and everything else the least said the better. Mme. Lucca may be heard in "Fra Diavolo" to-morrow.

THOMAS' SATURDAY MATINEE CONCERT.

Mr. Thomas will give a matinée concert on Saturday, when the programme to be interpreted will be as follows:

Symphony, No. 8, F, Op. 93.....Beethoven
Aria, "Shall I in Mamre's Fertile Plains," (Joshua).....Handel
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Serenade, No. 3, in D minor, Op. 69.....Volkmann
Violoncello Obligato by Mr. Louis Lubeck.
Introduction and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde".....Wagner
Arietta, "In Questa Tomba Oscura".....Beethoven
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Symphonic Poem, "Tasso, Lamento e Trionfo".....Liszt

M. JUIGNET'S ANNUAL BENEFIT.

The annual benefit performance of M. Paul Juignet will take place at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday evening. A spick and span new French comedy, called "L'Infortunée Caroline," and a one-act comedietta entitled "Après le bal" will be acted. Mlle. Fanny Martens will also sing a scene, with music by Hervé, entitled "Le Petit Pifferaro," so that the entertainment will not lack substance or variety. The public, we may add, is under obligations to M. Juignet for much hard work in the past, and, every now and then, for an agreeable representation of French plays, generally, be it further said to his credit, for some charitable or patriotic object. We hope the appeal he makes yearly in his own behalf will be met with the gracious response he has never yet failed to elicit.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

An exceedingly interesting performance took place at the Lyceum Theatre last night. A very large and fashionable audience assembled for the purpose of greeting the first appearance on the stage of Miss B. Darling, a pupil of that sterling actress Miss Fanny Morant. The play selected was Tobin's fine old comedy of the "Honeymoon," the *débutante* appearing as *Julianna*. Miss Darling is a lady of fine personal appearance, very pleasing deportment and her acting bears the impress of much patient study, combined with genuine dramatic ability. The part of *Julianna* is an exceedingly trying one, and it must be satisfactory to the *débutante* and to Miss Morant to learn that its performance last night would have done no discredit to an actress of ripe experience. Miss Darling was received with great enthusiasm, and was the recipient of innumerable floral tributes. The cast of the piece was excellent, including in it Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Leclercq, and Becks, and Miss Stella Congdon and Miss Phillis Glover.

OBITUARY.

DR. FORBES WINSLOW, M. D., D. C. L.

By the death of Dr. Forbes Winslow, which occurred in London yesterday, the medical world loses one of its most distinguished members. In the special department of brain diseases the deceased was perhaps the leading authority, and his published works on this complex subject are among the most valuable contributions to medical and legal literature. Though a Londoner by birth, Dr. Winslow commenced his medical studies in this City; he continued them on his return to England under the celebrated Dr. Carpue, and afterward at the University of London. After passing the College of Surgeons in 1835, he graduated M. D., at Aberdeen, and was soon afterward elected Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. He afterward became a member of the College of Physicians of London, was Vice President of the Juridical Society, and of the London Medical Society. He had always been an industrious writer, and the list of his works, published lectures, papers, &c., is a long one. In early life he had been on the staff of the London *Times*, was the originator of the *Journal of Physiological Medicine*, a contributor to the *Gazette of Practical Medicine*, to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and to the *Lancet*. Dr. Winslow had a considerable consultation practice in cases of insanity, diseases of the brain and nervous system, and was frequently consulted as an expert in medico-legal cases. Among the many works published by him the following may be mentioned: *Medical Treatment of Insanity; Medico-Legal Evidences in Cases of Insanity*, (lectures published in 1852;) *Influence of the Mind upon the Body in the Production and Aggravation of Disease; Physiology and Pathology of the Human Mind; The Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases; Anatomy of Suicide; Uncontrollable Drunkenness as a Disorder of the Mind*; and lastly, the well-known work, *On Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind*, which has passed through numerous editions since its issue in 1860. Dr. Winslow was sixty-four years of age at the time of his death.

ELDER JACOB KNAPP, THE REVIVALIST.

The death is announced of Elder Jacob Knapp at Rockford, Ill., on Monday, at the ripe age of seventy-four years. Mr. Knapp was born in Otsego County, in this State, Dec. 7, 1799. His parents were members of the Episcopal Church, but when young Knapp arrived at about his twentieth year, he joined the Baptist Church against the wishes of his father and friends. After being some time engaged in teaching school, at Springfield, in his native county, in the Spring of 1822, he joined the ministry, and in 1825 obtained his first pastorate in that town. In 1830 he removed to Watertown, N. Y., where a revival was then in progress. During the three years of his ministration there he added 200 converts to the church. Mr. Knapp soon after resigned his position, determined to start as an independent itinerant preacher. For many years his labors were confined to this State, but subsequently extended to New-England and other Atlantic States, and 1849 found him in Chicago. He visited St. Louis in 1858, and in two years after returned to Boston. He published a curious autobiographical volume some years ago, in which he gives some statistics of his labors. Up to 1867 he held about 150 protracted meetings, many of them extending over weeks, preached 1,360 sermons, and received during thirty-six years the average compensation, a little less than $600. More than thirty years ago he gave up counting the persons converted under his ministration; at that time they amounted to about 100,000. Elder Knapp was a very eccentric person, and was celebrated as a revivalist.

MORGAN BATES.

Mr. Morgan Bates, who was for many years connected with the Detroit *Tribune*, died on the 2d inst., at Traverse City, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. Bates was a native of this State, but having spent forty years of his life in Michigan he was prominently identified with several important enterprises in that State. He was a printer in his early days. In 1862, on the accession of the Republican Party to power, he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln Register of the Land Office of the Cheboygan District. In 1868 he received the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, on the ticket with Gov. Baldwin, and was elected. He was re-elected to the same position in 1870. He was a man of considerable ability as a journalist, and was highly esteemed by those who knew him.

HON. ROBERT FOWLER.

Hon. Robert Fowler, Ex-State Treasurer of Maryland, a member of the House in the present Legislature from Baltimore County and one of the most influential citizens of the State, died in Baltimore, Wednesday night, at 12 o'clock, of pneumonia. He had been sick about three weeks. The deceased was a member of the firm of Zeigler & Fowler.

ANOTHER RAILROAD STRIKE.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY ROAD TAKEN POSSESSION OF—CARS SWITCHED OFF AND THE BRAKE WHEELS REMOVED.

WAVERLY, N. Y., March 4.—All the employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at this end of the route, except the engineers, struck this morning. About 250 men are out at this point where the movement was initiated, and they have thus far captured all trains that have reached the junction of the Erie and Lehigh Valley Railroads. They switched the cars, set the brakes, and removed the brake wheels. Everything was done quietly and in the most orderly manner. Early in the morning the hotels and saloons were notified by the leaders to sell no liquors to any engaged in the strike, which request is scrupulously observed. At their head-quarters at the Junction they fly the Stars and Stripes, which, with the immense breastwork of cars, makes the place resemble a fortification. The strikers very generously escort all passengers to the Erie Depot, and gallantly carry all babies. They also send up their baggage in the most careful and considerate manner. The mails have not been detained. The movement, originating here, is extending down the road, and it is reported that it will reach the entire length of the road to-morrow morning. The strike is for more wages, the strikers claiming that the reduction of their wages last December was submitted to under the promise that as soon as business revived in the Spring their wages should be restored again. This, they claim, the company is unwilling to do. This company has heretofore dealt generously and honorably with their men, and it is believed they will not fail to maintain their good name for the future.

A PARLOR MORTAR EXPLODES IN A MAIL-BAG.

The Elmira *Advertiser* of yesterday says: "When the mail-agent going north on the train yesterday morning threw the Dundee mail-bag off at Starkey, something inside exploded, and smoke was seen to come out of the bag. On examination it was found that some infernal machine in the shape of a small cannon had been placed in the bag, and so arranged that a slight jar would set it off. No one was hurt. The agent took it in charge for Special Agent McDanolds to investigate. And Special Agent McDanolds did investigate it. It is a miniature brass mortar, with a spring trigger, into which fits closely a rubber ball. It is a toy called 'parlor artillery,' but must be a curious plaything, as it explodes with a sound like a rifle. It had been boxed up, duly stamped, and sent through the mails loaded. The box in which it had been placed was torn to shreds, though the address, 'Davis Dimmock, Dundee, N. Y.,' could be made out. It might have burned up the mail-bag had it not been fortunately discovered."

A THIEF SHOT IN NEWARK.

Thomas Brady, a well-known thief, was shot in the head by Detective Becker late yesterday afternoon in Library court, Newark. The detective observed Brady stealing goods and attempted to arrest him, but he resisted, and, after a short struggle with the officer, finally escaped. The detective called on him several times to stop or he would fire at him, but no attention was paid to the warning, when the officer drew his revolver and fired at him, the ball taking effect in his head. After running some distance he stopped and surrendered himself. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital to have his wound dressed. The wound, though painful, is not considered dangerous.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.

About 300 of the Welsh residents of this City assembled last evening at the Thirteenth Street Welsh Presbyterian Church, and celebrated the anniversary of St. David's Day with a tea-party, accompanied by speaking, singing, and social intercourse. The exercises were opened with a few remarks by Rev. Howard Powell, Pastor of the church, after which Messrs. Hewes and Williams sang a duet, and Mr. Evan Davis sang the Welsh national air, the "March of the Men of Harlech," accompanied by Mr. Weekie, pianist. Mrs. Alma Davis, Prof. Isaac Parry, Mrs. Williams and Mr. Weekie followed with songs, which were well received.

A NATIONAL RAILWAY.

CONVENTION IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

THE SUGGESTED ROUTE ALONG THE FORTIETH PARALLEL—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 4.—A convention of delegates from the States and Territories along the fortieth parallel of latitude met here to day to consider the subject of a national railway along that parallel. Among the delegates were men from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. A temporary organization was effected by the election of J. K. Van Dorn, of Illinois, temporary Chairman. The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Col. M. Piggott, of Illinois; K. G. W. Duggan, of Indiana; G. W. Black, of Illinois; H. J. Whitlock, of Illinois; K. T. W. Keazer, of Indiana; Alex. Starr, E. M. D. Massie, of Illinois; and J. H. Glenn, of Missouri.

Gov. Beveridge was invited to address the convention, and made a brief speech expressing hearty sympathy with its general objects. A permanent organization was then effected by the election of Ex-Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, President.

Ex-Gov. Palmer on taking the chair thanked the convention for the honor, and spoke briefly of the difficulty of settling upon the best plan for cheap transportation. He thought there was no royal road, to the solution of this question, which he thought was not simply a State or national but a Continental question.

Col. T. J. Carter, of Illinois, next addressed the convention. He briefly sketched the design of the Convention, and compared the cost of water and railroad transportation. The average cost per ton per mile by rail is one cent by river three-quarters of a cent, by canal half a cent, by the lake one quarter cent, and on the ocean one-eighth of a cent. A belt of country alone the line of the fortieth parallel has none of the benefits of water transportation. The design is to get up a State organization and secure a charter from the sea-coast to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

Speeches were also made by K. K. Jones, of Illinois, and A. F. Coffin, of Indiana, showing the necessity for a railroad such as is contemplated by this movement, and the advantages which the proposed route along the fortieth parallel would have among them, and the fact that it would pass near the capitals of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and through the richest agricultural portion of the country. The Committee on Resolutions then submitted a long series of resolutions.

The preamble to the resolutions declares the undoubted Constitutional power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce, and that its right to charter corporations necessary to carry into effect any of the power of the National Government has been settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and it recites the imperative necessity for increased transportation facilities between the West and the sea-board, and a uniform and cheaper tariff of freight rates not subject to daily changes under the effects of competition. The preamble further recites the fact that there are now before Congress numerous bills asking charters for roads from the sea-board to the West, and asking Government aid in their construction, and as a line along the fortieth parallel is, in the opinion of the convention, the most just and equitable location for such a line of railway; therefore,

Resolved, That the right of transit over any part of the territory of the United States by post routes, railways, or canals as avenues of commerce belong to the United States Government, and under all proper circumstances and necessities it should exercise that right by building such roads or canals, granting charters with such fixed maximum rates and restrictions as may be deemed necessary, and by creating subordinate corporations for that purpose, with such liberal and judicious legislation as may be proper and necessary to secure the early completion of this great national line of railway and promote the best interests of the public.

Resolved, Thta a liberal commercial spirit should prevail between the different States of the Union in great reciprocal rights of way across their respective territory, and such further legislation as may be required in the construction of a national railway from the Atlantic seoboard central through the Western States and territories.

Resolved, That justice to the great producing States of the Mississippi Valley, and the best interests of the whole country demand that the United States Government should grant such liberal legislation as may be needful to secure the early and speedy construction of this great national railway with two or more tracks on or near the central route of the fortieth parallel of north latitude from the Atlantic seaboard through the Western States, with diverging lines at proper points to the Cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Toledo, and Chicago in the West, and the principal commercial cities in the Eastern Atlantic seaboard.

Resolved, That this Convention is fully satisfied of the feasibility and actual necessity of a great national railroad constructed as direct as possible, and with as easy grades as practicable on or near the fortieth parallel of north latitude from the Atlantic seaboard through the capitals of the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, thence crossing the Mississippi River at the city of Quincy, the most western point on the east bank of said river for its whole length, and thence westward to the base of the Rocky Mountains, at the city of Denver, Col., and we feel that the people will most heartily greet its early completion as a great national blessing, which will afford them ample and cheap means of transfortation for their products as well as correct existing evils by giving the country a truly national system of railroads.

Resolved, That an executive committee of fifty be appointed by this convention with full powers and instructions to prepare a suitable charter, to be laid before Congress, embodying the views of this Convention, and secure the necessary legislation to aid the early completion of this great enterprise; and said committee is hereby fully empowered and authorized to add to their own number, fill vacancies, add appoint any and all subcommittees that may be necessary.

The resolutions were adopted, and a subcommittee of five appointed to nominate the executive committee of fifty.

RUMORED DEATH OF CESPEDES.

The rumor that Cespedes, Ex-President of the Cuban Republic, had been murdered by a party of soldiers belonging to the San Quintin Battalion, received yesterday by telegraph from Havana, caused much excitement among Cubans in this City. The news was generally discredited and believed to be a Spanish canard circulated for some sinister object. Although the death of Cespedes would be much regretted by the Cubans it would not seriously affect the cause of Cuban independence, as he has taken no leading part in the revolution now progressing since his removal from the Presidency of the Republic in 1873. Cespedes at the time of his reported death was about fifty-five years old, and was born in Bayamo, Cuba. His parents were wealthy, and he was endowed with a liberal education at the University of Havana. Though the heir of rich plantations, he adopted the profession of the law, and was quite successful in its practice. Early in life he became identified with those who opposed Spanish rule in his native island, and was imprisoned and banished to Europe because of his active opposition to the Spanish Government. A conspiracy was formed against the Spaniards in 1867, and Senors Aguilera, Maceo, and Figueredo, were made a *Junta Directiva* and began to organize an insurrection. On Oct. 9, 1868, Cespedes raised the revolutionary flag on his own plantation, La De Magaguo, and gathering about 150 men around him attacked Yara on the following day, achieving a victory over the Spaniards. This was the first battle of the present revolution, and very soon after it was fought a Cuban army of 3,000 men was raised. With this force Cespedes attacked Bayamo on the 14th of October, and was again victorious. Nearly the whole of the eastern portion of the island then rose in rebellion, and the insurrection spread rapidly to Camaguey and Los Villas. A republican government was formed, and Cespedes was made President, on the 10th of April, 1869. After his election he retired from active military duty and confined himself chiefly to the affairs of administration. Shortly after Cespedes' appearance as a revolutionary chief his large sugar plantation at Manzanillo and all his estates were confiscated by the Spanish Government, and he was thus impoverished by his devotion to the cause he had espoused. In October of 1873 he was impeached and was removed from his office by the Cuban Camarra de Representantes, (Chamber of Representatives) for what was thought to be a usurpation of power under the Constitution of the Cuban Republic. His brother, an officer in the revolutionary army, was declared guilty of a military offense by a military court, and was sentenced to be punished accordingly. President Cespedes interposed in his brother's behalf, and nullified the action of the court. For this he was removed, and the Marquis of Santa Lucia was afterwards made President. Cespedes accepted the judgment passed upon him with good grace, retired from office, and, in a proclamation to the Cubans, avowed his loyalty to the cause of Cuban independence, and promised his sympathy and aid to it in every way possible. The Cubans generally regard him as a patriot and brave man, and in the event of their liberation from Spain he would fill a most important place in the history of the new nation.

THE HUDSON OPEN AT ALBANY.

The following is from the Albany *Journal* of last evening: "At a few minutes past 1 o'clock this afternoon the ice, which had held firm during the Spring-like weather of the past week, succumbed to the rain of last night and the melting influence of to-day's soft atmosphere and moved gracefully out. There was no general break-up, for the water is not unusually high, and the ice was so worn and honey-combed that when obstacles were met with it dissolved. The movement commenced below the city, and was caused probably by the efforts of the South Ferry boat, New-York, to break a channel through between this city and Greenbush. Once started, however, the whole body was soon on the move. At first a slight check was experienced below the steam-boat landing, but the pressure from above soon caused it to yield. A large field was held in check for some little time by the upper bridge, but large cakes continually breaking off soon reduced it to a size which permitted it to pass down the river. A barge was carried away from its moorings at Bath, but was secured again. The movement took place without accident of any kind as far as we can learn, and the river is now comparatively free from ice as far as can be seen, both north and south. In the basin the ice still holds, but is rotting fast. Several men were engaged this afternoon in cutting a passage through to the ferry-slip for the tug James McIntyre. It is believed that navigation will be speedily resumed, and our docks and piers once more present a lively aspect."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REPORT ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS—DEBATE ON A $2,000 APPROPRIATION—CITIZENS' PETITION TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS.

The Board of Education held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Neilson in the chair. Present, Commissioners Baker, Dowd, Halsted, Klamroth, Lewis, Seligman, Traud, West, Vermilyea, Wetmore, Farr, and Kelly; absent, Commissioners Brown, Jenkins, Man, Mathewson, Patterson, Townsend, Beardslee, and Hoe. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, a communication was received from the Trustees of the Sixth Ward, opposing the abandonment of Public School No. 2, as provided for under a resolution of the board at its last session. The communication was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Economy. A report from the inspectors of the Fifth School District was received. It sets forth that as to the general condition of the buildings, they were generally favorable. In regard to School No. 35, however, they report that it is desirable that some improvement should be made as to reception, retiring, and toilet rooms, also in reference to ventilation. The report concluded by suggesting that telegraphy be introduced as a branch of study. Referred to the Committee on Studies.

A communication was also received from the inspectors of the Second District concerning the removal, on a charge of habitual drunkenness, of A. H. Bogert, Janitor of one of the schools in that district. The inspectors ask a reconsideration of the resolution expelling Bogert, and of the resolution appointing Mr. Meyer to succeed him. It appears that some of the parties who signed the petition for his removal claim that they were not aware of the nature of the document, and that they have since learned that the charges were unfounded. Referred to Committee on By-laws.

Controller Green submitted a communication stating that suits had been commenced against the City for supplies furnished and work done for the Board of Education. No bids had been submitted to the Department of Finance for such services, and the Controller, therefore, asked that they be submitted, so that the nature of the claims on which the suits were based might be determined.

A protest was received from Samuel Stern, of the Tenth Ward, against the testimonial submitted at the last meeting in favor of Hugo Gorsch, Trustee, charging that he had formerly kept a Bowery gambling-house, and that he had been seen in the streets in a beastly state of intoxication. Placed on file.

The Committee on By-laws reported in reference to the charges against Gorsch that they had fully investigated the charges, and while there was conflicting testimony on the matter, the evidence preponderated largely in favor of Gorsch, and they, therefore, recommend that the charges be deemed not sustained. The report was adopted. The resignation of Charles Neuess, Trustee of the First Ward, was the subject of a report from the same committee, accepting the resignation, and appointing in his stead Otto Hencken, druggist, of No. 92 Greenwich street. The report and accompanying resolution of appointment were adopted.

The Committee on Buildings reported in favor of instructing the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward to report as to what suitable building can be had to lease as an adjunct to Primary School No. 4, which is at present insufficient in accommodation. Adopted. Also, instructing the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward to ascertain and report on what terms the building No. 17 St. Mark's place, formerly the Model Primary School, can be leased for the purposes of a primary school. Adopted.

The Committee on Normal School submitted a list of proposals for furniture and heating apparatus for the Normal School, and recommending that the furniture award be made to the National School-furniture Association at the sum of $5,947 75, and for heating apparatus to John Neil, at the sum of $7,100. Referred to Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was submitted the matter of the removal of the bodies from beneath and around Primary School No. 9, No. 42 First street, being the site of an old Presbyterian cemetery, reported in favor of awarding the contract for such removal to J. D. Smith, at the sum of $4,950, the bodies to be reinterred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Commissioner Halsted moved that the word Woodlawn be substituted for the word Evergreens, for the reason that Evergreens Cemetery is a denominational place of interment. Lost, after a brief debate. The original report was adopted by a vote of 16 to 1.

The Committee on Warming and Ventilation reported adversely on the proposition to appropriate $2,000 from the appropriation of $5,000, for experimental ventilation, in order to improve the ventilation of Grammar School No. 40, in East Twenty-third street, on the ground that that particular appropriation was intended to be devoted to experimental purposes, and could not be devoted to construction, alteration, or repairs.

Commissioner Seligman moved, however, that a sum of $2,000 be appropriated from the general appropriation for the purpose.

Commissioner Farr inclined to the belief that unless the Trustees of that ward had applied for that appropriation, no action could be taken.

Commissioner Jenkins thought that if the Trustees of the ward did not do their duty, it was the duty of the board to interpose its action.

Quite a debate arose on the question, in which some of the members tried to air their "devotion to the public interest" on this question which "has occupied so much of the attention of the public press."

Commissioner Klamroth read from the statute, in support of the proposition, that the board could not interpose its power unless the Trustees had been neglectful, and had first been notified of such neglect, and had had an opportunity of being heard before the board or its committee. He desired to know if such notice had been given to the Trustees.

Commissioner Seligman, after some further debate, withdrew his resolution, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Finance, so as to admit of the Trustees being notified.

After an ineffectual effort to bring up the report on corporal punishment, which has been lying on the table since Nov. 5, 1873, the board adjourned.

The following is the document referred to above as having been received from the Eighth Ward Citizens' Association:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1874.

To B. K. Phelps, Esq., District Attorney of the City and County of New-York:

We, the undersigned citizens, freeholders, householders, and tax-payers of the Eighth Ward of the City of New-York, respectfully submit to your earnest consideration the following facts.

First—That we are and have been for years permanent residents and law-abiding citizens of the Eighth Ward; men of families who have the highest good of the commonwealth at heart, and are ready and willing to sacrifice comfort and convenience to the best interests of those who combat evil to the end that all may enjoy the benefits and blessings of our City Government.

Second—It is a notorious and almost self-evident fact that our ward is, and has been for many years, the stronghold of the keepers of houses of ill-repute—inhabited by improper persons, who have defied law and order, and caused our streets to be thronged at all hours by drunkards, pickpockets, thieves, and other degraded classes; that our wives, daughters, and their friends and associates are not only ashamed to be seen in the streets, but are obliged, by reason of their fears of insult and assault, to remain within the doors of their respective homes after the setting of the sun.

Third—Our real estate, which is almost if not entirely within the heart and business centre of our City, has depreciated in value until now it is comparatively almost worthless, for the reason that no family that values its character and standing will move into our ward, and no business firm that has any respect for itself and its customers will enter into its precincts, well knowing that its streets have a bad reputation, being as they are at all times frequented by the criminal classes who have no respect for life, person, or estate.

Fourth—These facts are so evident and perceptible on the surface that we earnestly and most prayerfully ask you, as the Prosecuting Attorney of the Commonwealth of this City and County, to take them into serious consideration and exercise every prerogative the people have given you to the end of suppressing these evils that endanger our families and threaten to drive us from our homes.

Fifth—We trust we fully appreciate the difficulties that beset you, and therefore would not willingly add to your duties; but when the existence of our peace and homes and the moral welfare of our children are at stake, we must come to the guardians of our rights, and we therefore ask your moral support and official aid, in so much as our grievances have become unendurable and are caused by those who have no regard for law, peace, and good order.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

A similar document was addressed to the board at its last meeting, calling especial attention to the immoral effect of those noxious surroundings upon the children who attend Public School No. 10, and who have to pass through some of the vilest purlieus in that notorious ward on going to and returning from school. That also was referred to the Committee on By-laws, who still retain it.

STATEN ISLAND MUD-DISPERSING CONGREGATIONS.

Rev. Dr. Eccleston (Episcopal) and Rev. Father Lewis (Catholic) appeared before the board to complain of the awful condition of the streets of Edgewater, Staten Island, and to ask for a remedy. Dr. Eccleston stated that when he first came to the island his parish represented $10,000,000, where now it represented not more than $1,500,000. Some supposed that the reasons for this decrease of population were the ferries, and various other things—among them the chills and fever; but this was not so; the reason was the horrible condition of the streets. Father Lewis said it was a disgraceful state of affairs, and one which acted upon his congregation so adversely that in three years he had lost 500 of his regular congregation. In consequence of these and other equally forcible representations, it is thought that the Legislature will be asked to appoint a Commissioner to attend to the repairing of the streets, and to authorize the bonding of the village for the requisite amount.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 5—1 A. M.—The low barometer which on Tuesday night extended from Kentucky to the lower lake region has moved north-eastward beyond New-England; it was accompanied by rainy weather and brisk winds from Virginia and Tennessee to New-England, the St. Lawrence Valley, and lower lake region, but partly as snow in the two latter. High temperature, partly cloudy weather, and light to fresh winds have prevailed over the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Temperature below freezing, generally clear weather, and northerly winds, diminishing in force over the upper lake region. Falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and winds shifting to south-easterly over the north-west. The Lower Ohio River has continued falling, the Mississippi below Memphis and at Davenport and Keokuk rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Eastern and Middle States north and north-west winds, diminishing in force, decidedly lower temperature than on Wednesday, and clear weather.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, winds shifting to north-east and south-east, and increasing cloudiness, possibly with light rains.

For the West Gulf States, east to south winds, generally cloudy weather, and probably light rain.

For Tennessee and the lower lake region, winds shifting to east and south, with generally clear weather.

For the upper lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing south-east and south winds and cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, Iowa, and Missouri, increasing south-east and south winds, cloudy weather, and probably rain or snow.

The Ohio River will rise; the Mississippi, at and below Vicksburg, will continue slowly rising.

RAILROAD ELECTION.

THE STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS ROAD.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 4.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad Company is in progress here to-day. The contest between the Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western interests was very sharp. A pretty warm discussion on the affairs of the company took place this morning, during which the present management reflected somewhat severely on the former management. Very nearly the entire capital stock was voted, there being $13,500,000 out of $15,000,000. The following Directors were elected, having a majority of over $1,000,000: J. H. Devereaux, H. B. Hurlbut, R. R. Ranney, L. M. Hubby, W. S. Otis, R. M. Shoemaker, W. H. Upson, H. E. B. Parsons, P. H. Watson, S. L. M. Barlow, William Butler Duncan, Stillman Witt, and F. Schuchardt. Among these Directors are gentlemen representing both the Atlantic and Great Western and the Lake Shore Roads, and their election gives very general satisfaction, as it is believed the road will be managed with a view to the promotion of the interests of the stockholders and of the public. A statement made by President Devereaux of the operations of the road during the last seven months of the year, since he took charge, showed the road to be in an excellent condition. The statement was well received. There is to be no change among the officers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAMER.

LONDON, March 4.—A new steamer, named the Bothnia, built for the Cunard Line, was launched to-day. She is of 4,500 tons burden.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday in the Eastern Railroad freight sheds in East Boston. The East Boston section of the Fire Department being insufficient to control the fire, a general alarm was rung. The fire was got under control at 11:30 A. M. The loss will reach about $120,000, of which the Eastern Railroad Company loses $60,000, upon which they have no insurance. A train of twenty loaded freight cars was burned. The loss may exceed this amount, as it is very difficult to estimate the value of the freight destroyed. The large building of brick and wood was thoroughly gutted. The fire was caused by the breaking of a carboy of vitriol.

THE BARREN ISLAND RAID.

Edward Brady, who claimed the schooner Stephen Hamilton, seized by revenue officers at the late raid on the illicit distillery on Barren Island, and who was arrested a few days since on a charge of transporting empty casks from which distilled spirits had been emptied without destroying the stamps, and with aiding in the concealment of distilled spirits, had a preliminary examination before United States Commissioner Winslow, in Brooklyn, yesterday. Testimony as to the seizure of the schooner and finding uncancelled stamps upon the barrels was taken and the further hearing adjourned to this morning. Another Edward Brady is alleged to be the owner of the distillery.

THE NEW PARADE-GROUND.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the appeal was argued in the matter of the new parade-ground contemplated in the upper portion of the City. The appeal is taken from the decision of Judge Lawrence, refusing to instruct the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment as to their duties, in opposition to the Department of Parks, the latter having refused to allow the work to proceed any further, after having selected the ground. No points other than those already urged before Judge Lawrence, and already published, were presented on the argument. The court reserved its decision.

THE GERMAN TAX-PAYERS.

The German Tax-payers' Association of the Twenty-first Ward organized last evening at a meeting held at No. 588 Second avenue, Alderman Koch in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Strohmenger; Vice Presidents, G. A. Scholz and C. Vogel, and Secretary, Henry Kreydenolf.

DEATH OF THE CONVICT HOPKINS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 4.—The convict Hopkins, who was shot at Sing Sing yesterday while attempting to escape, died this afternoon, and Coroner Bassett will hold an inquest to-morrow.

FIRE IN EIGHTH AVENUE.

The dry-goods store of S. S. Spencer, No. 391 Eighth avenue, was damaged $1,500 by fire, last night; insured for $10,000.

Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States.

The annual meeting of the society will be held at No. 68 Broad street, (top floor,) on Thursday, March 5, at 2 P. M. PHILIP BONFORT, Secretary.
—*Advertisement.*

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by druggists; 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts possess the superiority claimed for them."—E. C. HAZARD.—*Advertisement.*

Chocolat Menier—Menier's Essence of Cocoa or Family Chocolate.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot, No. 45 Beaver st.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

Matthews' Arnica Hair Gloss is the finest Hair-dressing in use. Office No. 85 Murray st.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

Dr. Pierce's Discovery will Cure a Cough in half the time required by any other medicine.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BACH—COOPER.—March 3, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Wilson, ROBERT E. BACH to ISADORA M. COOPER, both of this City. No cards.

CARTER—DODD.—On Wednesday, March 3, at the residence of the bride's grandparents, in Bloomfield, N. J., by Rev. I. W. Cochran, assisted by Rev. S. T. Carter, Rev. THOMAS CARTER, of Boonton, N. J., to HETTIE M., daughter of the late Rev. Edward M. Dodd. No cards.

DIED.

AYERS.—At Boston Highlands, 3d inst., MARY BRASTOW, widow of John Ayers, and daughter of the late Daniel Messinger, of Boston, aged 74 years.

BEDELL.—MARY BEDELL, relict of the late John Bedell, deceased, aged 92 years and 17 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 6th of March, 1874, at 1:30 o'clock, from her late residence on Greenwich st., in the village of Hempstead, and at 2 o'clock at the Episcopal Church.

BREMOND.—On Wednesday, March 4, CATHARINE, wife of the late Paul Bremond.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURRALL.—At Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday morning, March 3, WM. P. BURRALL, Vice President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.
Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Hartford, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

COFFIN.—On Wednesday afternoon, March 4, at her residence, No. 121 East 54th st., ELIZA COFFIN, widow of Uriah Coffin, in the 87th year of her age.

CLOCK.—On Wednesday morning, March 4, after a short and painful illness, ANN MARIA, wife of Alfred Clock.
Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, J. V. Meserole, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 91 South 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEMAREST.—On Monday, March 2, at Nanuet, Rockland County, N. Y., JAMES WARREN DEMAREST, aged 40 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Baptist Church at Nanuet, on Friday, March 6, at 10:30 A. M. Trains on the Hackensack Railroad leave Chambers Street Ferry at 8:15 A. M., returning at 2:40 P. M.

HAMMOND.—On the 4th inst., SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, eldest son of Dr. William A. Hammond, in the 21st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 43 West 54th st., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HAWXHURST.—At Rahway, Third month, Third day, suddenly, NATHANIEL HAWXHURST, in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, at 2 P. M. Sixth day, Friday. Carriages will be in waiting at Houghtonville for train leaving New-York foot of Cortlandt st. at 12 o'clock.

SCHULTZ.—On the 2d inst., Mrs. MARY A. SCHULTZ, aged 80 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of F. W. Day, No. 193 9th av., on Thursday afternoon, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SIMPSON.—In Baltimore, Md., March 3, Surgeon JOSIAH SIMPSON, United States Army, aged 59 years.
Funeral at Lambertville, N. J., on Friday, March 6, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves New-York by Pennsylvania Railroad at 8:40 A. M.

SACKETT.—On Monday evening, March 2, 1874, GRENVILLE A., infant son of Adam T. and Sarah E. Sackett.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 14 West 34th st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SLACK.—At Fishkill, on Hudson, on the 3d inst., of scarlet fever, HELEN M., daughter of Dr. Henry and Frances M. Slack, aged 12 years.
The funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

VAN PELT.—On Tuesday, March 3, EMMA, widow of Peter Van Pelt, in the 78th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 352 East 124th st., Harlem, on Friday, March 6, at 1 o'clock.

WARNOCK.—At Tarrytown, March 4, ROBERT WARNOCK, in the 59th year of his age.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

WHEELOCK.—On Wednesday, March 4, 1874, at East Orange, N. J., of consumption, HARRIET S. H., wife of Henry G. Wheelock, aged 35 years.

WHITLOCK.—On Wednesday, March 4, 1874, ANDREW M. WHITLOCK, Sr., aged 71 years and 7 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 9 Montgomery street, Friday, March 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment on Saturday. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On the 1st inst., JOHN R. WHITE, of Philadelphia, in the 59th year of his age.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 2, ROBERT M. WHITING, Sr., in the 81st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 104 Cumberland st., Thursday, 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Riverside Station, Conn., for interment, on Friday. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:10 A. M.

WRIGHT.—On Tuesday, March 3, 1874, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Barr, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., JOHN WRIGHT, late of New-York, in the 73d year of his age.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Orange, Thursday, March 5, at 10:45 A. M. Carriages will meet at Orange Depot the 9:10 and 9:40 trains from New-York, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, from foot of Barclay st. Return train at 12:25.

HEAD-QUARTERS "B" COMPANY, NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1874.

COMPANY ORDERS, No. 1.—The members of this company are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory on Thursday, March 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M., sharp, in citizen's dress, with the usual badge of mourning on left arm, to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Ordnance Sergeant ROBERT B. TITUS. Members of the regiment are invited to attend. By order of
WM. J. KIRKLAND, Captain Commanding.
HENRY DASHIELL, First Sergeant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF THE CURE of STONE in the BLADDER by the only known solvent, the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER:
THE RECTORY, BERNARDVILLE, Jan. 7, 1874.

For several years past I have been a victim to the disease known as calculi in the bladder, producing at times the most aggravating and distressing feelings which those only who have experienced can understand. Symptoms were a constant desire to pass water, with a sudden stoppage before completion, pain in the neck of the bladder and kidneys, a feeling of numbness in the thighs, with general lassitude and depression of spirit. I have consulted many eminent physicians, but could only obtain temporary relief. Hearing of the curative properties of the Bethesda Spring Water I determined to give it a trial. The result was perfectly astonishing. At first it seemed to aggravate my trouble, producing severe pain at the neck of the bladder, extending through the urethra, but I persevered in its use, and shortly felt particles resembling gravel to pass away, causing a burning sensation, but with this last exception all other symptoms have disappeared, and now, instead of having to get up at least every hour during the night, for I could not possibly retain my urine a longer period, once or twice will suffice. My digestion, which was much impaired, is improved, both mental and physical lassitude relieved; in fact, I feel like a new being, and doubt not but a continuation of its use will in a short time restore me to a normal condition. I feel truly grateful for the introduction of Bethesda Mineral Water, and would strongly advise all suffering as I did, or from any kidney affection, to test its virtue.
Yours truly, A. BREWER.

Pamphlets, with full particulars and treatment mailed free by
A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.,
At the depot, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.

The Treasurer acknowledges the following sums received from Jan. 19 to Feb. 18, 1874:

For General Work—Trinity Chapel, (per Rev. Mr. Olmstead,) $342 75; Trinity Church, $228 99; S. V. Hoffman, $25; Mrs. Phoenix, $20; Mrs. Wm. B. Rice, $5; J. A. Roosevelt, $100; W. C. Schermerhorn, $100; J. G. A., $1; Miss Ballow, $5; H. Colt, $25; "X." Trinity Church, (per Rev. Dr. Ogilby,) $30; Members of St. Ann's Church, $8 50; A. Norrie, $100; Miss Lavinia Clarkson, $20; Miss F. Clarkson, $10; Chapel of St. Chrysostum, (per Rev. Thos. H. Sill,) $26 27; Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, $50; Mrs. E. M. Young, $5; Mrs. Wm. Lowndes, $5; R., $5; J. J. G., $5; R. J. L., $100; Mrs. B. C. Morris and J. Champlin Morris, $25; Mrs. M. N. M., $20; H. H. Butterworth, $50; Robt. Colgate, Jr., $25; Mrs. N. E. B., $110; Henry E. Pellew, $50; Mrs. Cambridge Livingston, $10; Mrs. Isaac Abbatt, $5; Miss Inglis, $5; C. D., $5.

For St Barnabas' House—M. L. C., $3; Mrs. Thomas Owen, $20; Sam'l P. Bell, $10; Members of St. Ann's Church, $6; E. S. Clark, (St. Ann's Church,) $25; Members of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, $9; Mrs. C. E. Wright, New-Milford, Conn., $10; C. S. M., $5; G. R. Hendrickson, $20; Mrs. Wm. R. Thom, $10; Anonymous, $10; A Friend, $5; Mary C. Elmendorf, $2; M. M. P., $5; G. Sherman, Jr., $10; Mrs. James Morris, $25; David M. Furnure, $25; A. Norrie, $100; Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, $20; Mary B. Warring, Lawrenceville, N. J., $10; Sister Ellen, (special,) $50; Estate of Mrs. Van Horne, $25,000; James F. DePeyster, $25; Mrs. James P. Kernochan, $30; Mrs. C. L. Spencer, $200; Mrs. E. M. Young, $5; Mrs. Wm. Lowndes, $5; C. H. Contoit, (per Rev. S. F. Holmes,) $45; Miss S. R. Walton, $5; F. B. S., $10; Trinity Chapel, (per Rev. Mr. Olmsted,) $125; Henry E. Pellew, $100; Mrs. Cambridge Livingston, $10; Mrs. Isaac Bell, $5; Mrs. J. L. Melcher, $10; Miss Inglis, $5; W. B. H., $5; Alfred Schermerhorn, $50.

R. S. HOLT, Treasurer,
No. 57 Water st., New-York City.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1874, will close at this Office as follows: On Wednesday at 1 P. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 5:30 A. M. and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IS MAN IMMORTAL?—SEE PROOF, PHYSIOLOGICAL; also, TEMPERAMENT, a cause for Religious Denominations; Free Religion in America; The Shakers; Human Faces, and How to Read Them; Human Vampires; The Mound-Builders; Pre-Natal Influences, &c., in March Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. Sent, first post, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, March 5, at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE [illegible], President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday,) March 4, at an executor's sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Mary A. Gomperts, deceased, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold the two-story and attic brick house, with lot, 25 by 119.5, No. 101 Bowery, east side, between Hester and Grand streets, for $35,200. The property was bought by Morange & Brother. The same firm, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, also sold three lots, together forming a plot in size 60 by 100.5, located on West Sixty-eighth st., north side, 215 feet east of Eleventh avenue, for $6,800, the purchaser being S. T. H. Bailey, plaintiff in the legal action. The above were all the sales noticed for the day, and no other real estate business was transacted.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, reports having sold at private contract four lots, together in size 100 by 80, on Lexington avenue, south-west corner of Ninety-seventh street, for $27,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales proposed for to-day are numerous and important. The list is as follows, all but the last taking place at the Exchange:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executor's sale, under the direction of the executor of the estate of John Westfield, deceased, of Nos. 175, 177, and 179 Fourth street, between Sixth avenue and Barrow street, directly opposite Jones street, comprising a plot of land 54.3 by 54 by 69.11 by 29.11, with three two-story brick houses thereon, each 18 by 26. Also, similar sale, under the direction of the executors of the estate of Peter F. Randolph, deceased, of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 22.6 by 55, with lot 103.3 feet deep, No. 243 East Thirteenth street, north side, 157.6 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100.4, with improvements, on East Sixty-sixth street, south side, 150 feet west of First avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Tillotson, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West Eighty-fifth street, south side, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue, near Riverside Park.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 15 by 51, with lot 102.2 feet deep, No. 217 East Seventy-second street, north side, 200.10 feet east of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court forclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 17 by 100.5, on West Fifty-first street, south side, 187 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, public auction sale of a lease of four lots, each 25 by 100, on West Thirty-fourth street, south-east corner of Twelfth avenue, opposite the Manhattan Market, and a lease of four lots, each 25 by 100, on Thirty-fourth street, south-west corner of Twelfth avenue, opposite above. Leases dated May 1, 1872, for twenty-one years, with renewal.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. B. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the leasehold premises No. 26 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Fifth avenue, embracing a lot 20 by 100.5, with a four-story brown-stone-front house thereon. Lease from Columbia College for nineteen years and eight months from Nov. 1, 1866, with three renewals of twenty-one years each.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn, public auction sales of the following Brooklyn real estate: Two three-story brick stores, each 20 by 48, with lots each 80 feet deep, Nos. 122 and 123 Third avenue, west side, 20 feet south of Wyckoff street; three three-story brick houses, each 20 by 36, with lots each 100 feet deep, Nos. 124, 126, and 128 Ryerson street, west side, 124 feet north of Myrtle avenue; one three-story brick store, with lot 22 by 75, No. 163 Hudson avenue, north-east corner of Sands street; one three-story high-stoop brick house, with lot 20.6 by 75, No. 161 Hudson avenue, adjoining above; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Fulton avenue, south side, 100 feet west of Schenectady avenue, and three lots, each 25 by 100, on Herkimer street, north side, 100 feet west of Schenectady avenue, adjoining above in the rear.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 2-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 101 Bowery, e. s., 75.4 ft. n. of Hester st.; lot 25x119.5x25x119.2	$35,200
3 lots West 68th st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 11th av., together in size 20x100.5. Sold in one parcel.	6,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 3.

Chrystie st., w. s. 125.3 ft. s. of Grand st., 25x100	$29,500
Cherry st., n. s. 22 ft. e. of Corlears st., 154x50, 1-6 part	5,833
Forsyth st., e. s., 78 ft. s. of Delancey st., 22x75	18,500
Greenwich st., s. e. corner of Dey st., 43x72.2x40.3x77.8	75,000
Henry st., s. s., between Pike and Rutgers sts., 23.10x100	14,000
Stanton st., Nos. 185 and 187, s. w. corner of Attorney st., 87.7x72.6	32,750
11th st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3	21,000
19th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th av., 21.10x63.10	12,000
Same Property	12,000
37th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9, 1-2 part	4,000
39th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9	12,000
Same Property	12,000
41st st., s. s., 365 ft. e. of 2d av., 16x98.9, 1-2 part	5,000
49th st., n. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 17.6x100.5	10,500
49th st., s. w. corner of 4th av., 20.6x25.5	15,000
52d st., n. s., 176.3 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.5	22,250
53d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5	76,000
75th st., n. s., 256.8 ft. w. of 1st av., 28.4x102.2	10,000
75th st., n. s., 228.4 ft. w. of 1st av., 28.4x102.2	10,000
75th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 28.4x102.2	10,000
127th st., n. s., 84 ft. e. of 4th av., 18x74.10	12,500
Avenue B, No. 87, e. s., 41 ft. s. of 6th st., 20x64	19,000
Concord av., southerly corner 144th st., 25x100, Morrisania	800
Madison av., e. s., 222 ft. s. of 74th st., 20x80	40,000
2d av., n. e. corner 3d st., 24x60	40,000
6th av., widened, s. w. corner 135th st., 99.11x125	40,000
8th av., No. 822, e. s., 22 ft. n. of 40th st., 19.2x58.6	25,000
10th av., w. s., 125.5 ft. n. of 57th st., 14x104.3x35.8x100	7,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

55th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 10th av., 20x100.5; 10th av., w. s., 80.4 ft. from 56th st., 20.1x80; 10th av., w. s. corner 56th st., 21.1x80; 10th av., w. s., 60.3 ft. s. of 56th st., 20.1x80; 56th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 10th av., 20x100.5; 10th av., w. s., 60.3 ft. n. of 55th st., 20.1x80; 10th av., w. s., 20.1 ft. n. of 55th st., 20.1x80; 10th av., n. w. corner 55th st., 20.1x80	$72,000
10th av., w. s., 40.2 ft. s. of 56th st., 20.1x80; 10th av., w. s., 80.4 ft. n. of 55th st., 20.1x80; 10th av., w. s., 40.2 ft. n. of 55th st., 20.1x80; 10th av., w. s., 20.1 ft. s. of 56th st., 20.1x80	36,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Madison av., No. 327, 3½ years, per year	$4,000
Rivington st., No. 307, 5 years, per year	1,000
3d av., No. 512, 5 7-12 years, per year	3,400
Broadway, No. 435, basement, 8 years, per year	1,200
6th av., No. 386, 3 years, per year	3,600
6th av., No. 385, 2 years, per year	4,000
3d av., No. 179, 5 years, per year	1,300
3d av., No. 179, 2 years, per year	

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, cabinet finish throughout, West 62d st., 184 feet west of Boulevard, $23,000; also a four-story brown-stone front, No. 308 West 58th st., location unsurpassed; also a lot, directly opposite, $17,000; also valuable leasehold property, three two-story stores and dwellings, with a two-story brick building in rear, 26x50, 8th av., near 58th st. Apply to WM. BEDELL, Builder and Owner, No. 985 8th av.

TO PARTIES WHO MAY DESIRE TO INVEST IN real estate in the new Twenty-third Ward, or who may want correct information of values, we offer our services. Having made a specialty of that section during the past eight years, we have unusual advantages and most complete special survey maps. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone houses on 123d st., between Madison and 4th avs.; terms easy; or would take in exchange first mortgage bonds of New-York or New-Jersey Midland Railroad. S. R. S., Box No. 2,130 New-York Post Office.

AN EXTRA LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone-front house, north-west corner 74th st. and Madison av.; cabinet finished throughout; built by owner for his own use. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply on premises or to owner, W. H. MEAD, No. 67 Wall st.

FIFTH AV., ABOVE 42D ST.—MODERN FIRST-class extra wide corner house; stable convenient if wanted; others on the avenue, $65,000 to $250,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—FIRST-class full-sized brown-stone house; elegant order; for sale very cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.—BUYING, SELLING, EXCHANGing, charge of estates, and collection of rents carefully managed; highest references. D. H. KING, JR., No. 386 Pearl st., Franklin square.

FOR SALE—IN 24TH ST., NEAR AND WEST OF Broadway, a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x73xhalf the block; price, $45,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A NEAT THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20 feet wide, in 44th st., near 5th av., at a low figure. For permits apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOUR-STORY, HIGH STOOP, BROWN STONE.—First-class neighborhood; carpets, six mirrors, gas-fixtures; in perfect order; $27,500; easy terms. No. 207 West 38th st.; owner on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—STORAGE STORES, Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BUSINESS AND tenement property in Watts st., near Hudson; lot 42x100; well rented; desirable property. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs. A decided bargain. E. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone house, No. 280 West 56th st., between Broadway and 8th av., close to Central Park; terms reasonable. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE [illegible] West [illegible] Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 61 [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OR ALL OF WELL-RENTED high-stoop houses Nos. 582, 584, and 586 7th av., at junction with Broadway, and opposite extensive hotel now erecting. Those seeking an opportunity for a safe and very profitable investment will do well to look at this property, as examination will show for business purposes it must soon more than double its present value and price asked. Call on OWNER, No. 238 West 44th st., before 11 o'clock, and evenings.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST., a magnificent brown-stone private residence, 25x60, with extension; price, $80,000, including gas fixtures, mirrors, and library cases; terms easy. Address W. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A BLOCK OF brown-stone houses on the east side, with an equity of $200,000 to $300,000, for which I will pay one-half in State bonds and the balance in suburban property near depot on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, within an hour of City. A. G. DARWIN, No. 10 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY stores, No. 16 Cliff and No. 241 Pearl st., between Fulton and John sts., 28x197 feet; suitable for any business requiring space, strength, and a good light; possession prior to May if desired. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALLER house, a first-class full-sized brown-stone house, with extension; 100 feet west of 5th av., below 30th st.; desirable as residence or business. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PIECE OF STORE and dwelling property on the westerly side of 4th av., between 124th and 125th sts.; central location; building four stories; in good order; price low; terms easy. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

First-class houses, Nos. 203 and 207 West 45th st., price $21,000; also Nos. 247 and 249 West 44th st., price $15,500. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone house No. 24 East 127th st., between 5th and Madison avs.; choice location; house recently overhauled, painted, and decorated. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 170 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, CHEAP, AN ELEGANT three-story brown-stone house, finished in hard wood; built by days' work. Apply on the premises, No. 151 East 37th st.

A FINE SELECTION OF FIRST-CLASS and modern houses, for sale in the most choice location in the City by A. WARNER PLATT, 115 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE NAPA QUICKSILVER MINE.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, entered Feb. 3, 1874, the undersigned will receive proposals for the purchase of the Napa Quicksilver Mine until the 13th day of April next, inclusive. This mine, formerly known as the Oakville Quicksilver Mine, is situated in the Napa Valley, California, about sixty miles north of the City of San Francisco, from which it is accessible by rail in one hour and a half. The property is described in the deed to the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company from the Oakville Quicksilver Mining Company, as follows: All that certain mine, lead, or lode bearing cinnabar, known as the Oakville Quicksilver Mine, being one thousand feet in width by three thousand feet in length, as described in a certain patent issued to this company by the Government of the United States, dated March 15, 1872, which was recorded March 28, 1872, in the County Recorder's office of Napa County, California, in Book A, of Patents, page 254, a map of which property can be seen at the office of the undersigned. Two brick furnaces, as well as brick, iron, and wooden condensers, engine, boiler, &c., belong to the property, together with all the usual and necessary mining utensils. The mine has been in successful operation, and although the mining thus far has been confined mainly to the surface, sufficient depth has been obtained, however, to encourage the belief that rich ore remains below. In view of the present high price of quicksilver, this mine offers great inducements to those desiring to invest in mining property. Proposals must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the United States Trust Company of the City of New-York, of ten per cent. of the amount of the bid as a guarantee of performance in case of acceptance.

ALEXANDER G. BLACK, Assignee of the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, bankrupt, No. 128 Pearl street, New-York City. New-York, Feb. 19, 1874.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY INCOME-PAYING PROPERTY—On the east bank of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country-seat of about forty acres, and large river front. In completeness, mansion, outbuildings, lawn, shade, fruit, (out and under glass,) unsurpassed anywhere. This property, built and perfected by the owner and occupant, is valued at $350,000, and will be sold on fair terms with early possession. For a public institution, college or otherwise, this estate cannot be surpassed within 100 miles of this City. Or will be exchanged for good warehouse or store property, well located and with attractive rent-roll.

If not disposed of by sale or exchange, will be let to a strictly private family for the season or year. Rent, $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The greatest chance ever offered. St. Ronan's Well, one-quarter of a mile from depot at Flushing, ten and a half acres of elevated land, with large hotel; thirty-five rooms; commanding fine view of the sound on Flushing Bay; ball-room, barn, stable, &c.; formerly occupied by Matt Gooderson; (standing forty feet above the level of Jackson av.;) just the spot for a Summer garden or for first-class boarders; fishing, boating, bathing, and driving enjoyable at pleasure; price, $55,000, part cash; or would prefer to lease it for ten years at $2,000 per year. Call between 10 and 11 A. M., B. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 3d av., New-York.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN HARTford County, Conn., upon the first spur of the Litchfield Hills, celebrated as a healthy resort; buildings ample, in good repair; 200 acres productive land, well watered, thirty in wood and timber; abundance of large and small fruit, ice, good fishing, fine scenery; near railroad, churches, and good markets, with stock, crops, tools, and furniture free from incumbrance; all or a part will be sold low, on easy terms. Address Post Office Box No. 428 Collinsville, Conn.

FOR SALE—IN RHINEBECK, ON THE HUDSON, a farm of 150 acres, in good order and well located. The improvements, a substantial mansion, farm-house, barn, carriage-house, &c., adjacent to the residence of Mrs. Starr Miller; is two miles from the village, which has five churches and fine educational advantages. For particulars inquire of SPENCER H. SMITH, No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN FARMINGTON, CONN., comprising about eight acres, handsomely laid out; a dwelling-house of fourteen rooms, gardener's house, large stables, greenhouse, graperies, poultry and ice-houses. For further particulars inquire at the office of WHITMORE & CO., No. 32 South st., New-York.

VALUABLE NEW-JERSEY FARM—CONtaining 306 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation, in Monmouth County, N. J.; has four sets of farm buildings; near to railroads, schools, churches, and the best markets; location remarkably healthy. Apply to BENNINGTON GILL, Agricultural Works, Carroll and State sts., Trenton, N. J.

A COUNTRY HOME, THREE AND ONE-HALF acres, one hour by rail, ten minutes' drive; large house, sixteen rooms; stable, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) laundry, large shade and fruit trees, large garden, beautiful lawn, good well and spring water; on a very public road; more land if desired; price $8,000. Address Box No. 57 Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN.—THE RESidence of the late Robert Mead; near three churches; two acres in lawn and garden; house has seventeen rooms, bath-room, &c. Location one of the finest in Greenwich, overlooking the Sound for many miles. Apply to THOMAS G. RITCH, Trustee, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF ELEVEN ACRES on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour and fifty minutes from New-York; house large, thirteen rooms, with suitable out-buildings; in a very healthful and delightful section; very desirable. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; has all the conveniences; lot 75x200; three minutes from depot. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Box No. 3,932 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE pleasantly located with about one acre of land, stable, &c., at Linden, N. J., on Pennsylvania Railroad, two and a half miles from Elizabeth; five minutes' walk from depot; thirteen rooms; terms easy. D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST COUNTRY seats on the west bank of the Hudson River, all improved and in perfect order; quarter mile river front, dock, &c.; a west side dwelling-house would be taken in exchange. Apply before 9:30 A. M., or after 4 P. M., at No. 20 West 45th st.

A CHARMING PLACE OF ABOUT THREE acres at West Darien, near Stamford, Conn., for sale cheap; excellent house; thirteen rooms, good barn, garden, fruit, fishing, bathing, and boating. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

$7,000.—FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., French-roof house, eleven rooms, bay window, marble mantels; large lot. Inquire of H. P. WHETMORE, No. 202 Broad st., Elizabeth, or address Home, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT KENSICO, WESTCHESTER County—A farm of sixty-five acres, one-quarter of a mile from Harlem Railroad Depot, and three miles from White Plains. For particulars inquire of ROMER & SEE, No. 183 West st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY FRENCH-ROOF house on the best street in Yonkers; all improvements; shade and fruit trees; near depot; will exchange for City property or lots in the new wards. Address WM. COX, No. 303 East 51st st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, NEAR THE village of Bedford, Westchester County; nearly 200 acres of well-cultivated land; dwellings, barns, fences, &c., in good order. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, Attorney, &c., No. 170 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, HIGHEST GROUND IN Elizabeth, near main depot, $4,000 below cost; great bargain for quick buyer; sacrifice. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH, NEAR WEST END HOTEL and Ocean av.—For sale, two villa plots in this fine location, each about one and a half acres; easy terms. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COTTAGE HOUSE AT Tenafly, N. J.; nine rooms; thirty minutes from New-York; price $3,000. C. H. CLARK, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Room C; or T. U. VEALE, Tenafly, N. J.

VIRGINIA FARM, 400 ACRES, STOCK and tools, would exchange for a small farm. A. P. SMITH, No. 67 Park row, Room No. 26.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

"THE BEST PLACE YET!"

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent, 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 288 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.

TARRYTOWN:

A mansion and out-buildings, nine acres	$60,000
One also beautifully located, six acres	35,000
Neat house, barn, fine surroundings	12,000
Several improved properties from $7,000 to	14,000

YONKERS:

Magnificent properties and improvements	$16,000

Several fine parcels on the west side of the Hudson for sale by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., adjoining North River Savings Bank, or Washington st., opp. Howard, Tarrytown.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF

34

MAGNIFICENT LOTS,

BEING A PORTION OF THE ESTATE OF

ANDREW CARRIGAN,

(DECEASED.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Andrew Carrigan, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Eight lots, comprising the entire westerly front on the Boulevard, between 114th and 115th sts.

114TH ST.

Nine lots on the northerly side of 114th st., between Boulevard and Riverside av., with the MANSION HOUSE thereon.

115TH ST.

Nine lots on the southerly side of 115th st., between the Boulevard and Riverside av.

RIVERSIDE AV.

Eight lots on the easterly side of Riverside av., between 114th and 115th sts., and fronting

THE RIVERSIDE PARK AND HUDSON RIVER,

and commanding a magnificent view of both.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

EIGHT VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 146TH AND 147TH STS., TWENTY-THIRD WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell without reserve to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1874, At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) By order of Trustee, to close an interest, Eight valuable building lots, 25x100 feet each; four lots, each on 146th st. and 147th st., between St. Anne's and Brooks avs. They are easy of access by the Third Avenue Railroad and old Boston Turnpike horse-cars, and now known as the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York.

Title of property is indisputable.

Terms of sale, cash. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

The above sale was postponed from Feb. 10 to the 14th, from the 14th to the 17th, from the 17th to 25th, and from the 25th to March 10, same hour and place, by order of the Trustee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL WITHOUT REserve, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, March 5, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, the following valuable improved and unimproved property to close an estate, by order of heirs:

Nos. 124, 126 and 128 Ryerson st., between Park and Myrtle avs., three two-story, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, with modern improvements; size of houses, 20x36, lot 20x100. Must be sold.

ALSO,

Nos. 123 and 124 3d av., (late Powers st.,) west side, 20 feet south of Wyckoff st., two three-story brick stores.

Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson av., north-east corner of Sands st., two three-story brick houses; corner now used as a hotel; rents well; one of the best stands for business in the city.

Also, following splendid lots:

Fulton av., two full lots on south side, 100 feet west of Schenectady av.

Herkimer st., three full lots on north side, 100 feet west of Schenectady av. and in rear of above.

Terms very easy on all of above property. Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park Row, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES S. TUTHILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the assignee in the above matter, that he will sell at public auction, at the Howland House, at Chester Depot, Orange County, N. Y., on THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 noon precisely, the certain real estate and premises of said bankrupt, situate in said village of Chester, whereon he now dwells, and known and described as lot 3 of the parsonage lots of the First Presbyterian Society of Chester, on the north-west side of the highway leading from Chester Depot to Warwick, and running through to the road leading from said village of Chester to Craigville, and being seventy feet front on each of said roads, to the highest bidder, subject to all incumbrances.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1874. BENJAMIN W. DECKER, Assignee, No. 191 Duane st., New-York City.

LUTHER SHAFER, Attorney for Assignee, No. 37 Park row, New-York City.

AUCTION SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling, No. 26 West 49th st., Supreme Court order, by H. N. Camp, March 5; Columbia College lease; ground rent, $320.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, on ridge overlooking Harlem River and valley, opposite 200th st., within twenty-five minutes of Grand Central Depot, or three-quarters hour drive from Central Park entrance, a large and commodious brick house, built in the best manner; gas and water throughout; billiard-room, greenhouse, gatehouse, stable for six horses and two cows; ample room for carriages; in all respects a first-class residence, and admirably suited for a gentleman of taste and refinement. The grounds are nine acres in extent, with fine lawn, garden, &c. The house is very handsomely furnished, and will be rented fully furnished with linen, glass, china, pictures, and books, if desired. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT OR LEASE.—ALL THE LOFTS OF the substantial six-story store No. 20 Beekman st., extending through 185 feet to and fronting on Spruce st.; also, store, basement, and cellar on Beekman st., 95 feet deep; excellent location for first-class trade, requiring extensive accommodations and fine light, only a few hundred feet from new Post Office; steady steam-power can be had if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor, Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

SALES-ROOMS, LOFTS, STUDIOS, AND offices in the Domestic Sewing-machine Company's Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., (Union square,) to rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—STORE, NO. 6 FLETCHER ST.; admirably adapted to the leaf tobacco business, having a fine, high, dry cellar. Apply to JOHN D. SKIDMORE, No. 62 Cedar st.

TO LET—FOR A LIGHT BUSINESS, THE FIRST floor over the bank, corner of 8th av. and 34th st.; finest location on the avenue. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., adjoining North River Savings Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND DWELLING, No. 32 West Houston st., near Broadway. Inquire of HENRY DEMAREST, at office of Relief Fire Insurance, No. 149 Broadway, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

CORNER STORE ON READE AND HUDSON sts. to lease; admirable location for grocery or commission trade; five stories, basement and cellar, 25x75. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TWO LARGE STORES AND LOFTS ON Broadway, between 29th and 33d sts., will be altered to suit tenants. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 52 Frankfort st.; a floor or two above the store can be had if desired. L. C. SANDFORD, No. 153 Bowery.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874.

TO LET.—TWO NICE OFFICES IN THIS BUILDing suitable for Jewelers. Inquire in the Bank.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light subcellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT BUSINESS PURPOSES, the upper part of a building on Grand st., east of the Bowery. L. C. SANDFORD, No. 153 Bowery.

TO LET—STORE NO. 2,274 3D AV., BETWEEN 123d and 124th sts. Apply to owner, ROBT. I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies, IN BUILDINGS Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 80 BROADWAY, Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST., Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST., Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE, ALL NEAR WALL ST. And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST. APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS, Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

TO LET—THE STORE NOS. 4 AND 14 COOPER Institute, 4th av. and 8th st., having fronts on 3d and 4th avs. Apply to WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., No. 331 Broadway, or on the premises.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE; FIVE lofts; rent $1,000. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

Four story, high stoop, full size, Clinton place	$2,600
Four story, high stoop, full size, Washington place	3,000
Three story, high stoop, 26 feet, Lexington av	2,500
Five story, English basement, 17th st	3,500
Four story, English basement, 23d st	2,500
Four story, high stoop, extra size, 32d st	5,400
Four story, high stoop, full size, 42d st	4,000
Four story, high stoop, 21 feet, 46th st	3,500
Four story, high stoop, full size, 75th st	2,500

Also others, and desirable furnished houses. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN NEWTOWN VILLAGE, Long Island, a house suitable for a boarding-house; rent, $750; also a commodious house, beautifully situated on Clermont terrace; rent, $800; both within two minutes of railroad depots, and less than one hour from any part of New-York via James Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries, Flushing and North-side Railroad, and Flushing (Long Island) Railroad. Apply to THOMAS WARRIN, Newtown.

TO LET ON WEST SIDE.

Four-story E. B. B. S., on 34th st	$2,000
Three-story H. S. brick on 35th st	1,500
Three-story H. S. B. S. on 52d st	1,500

Several fine country properties. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

ONLY $1,200 RENT—VALUE $40,000.—Beautiful place (two acres) on the river, five miles from City Hall; large, fine house and stables; and near the above a nice place with house and stable to rent for $600. Would exchange both of the above for City property. Apply or address OWNER, No. 162 Broadway, Room No. 13.

TO LET—A FINE HOUSE, AT PEEKSKILL, NEAR the depot, with every convenience; magnificent view of river; having an acre of ground well laid out with abundance of fruit, flowers, and shrubbery; will be rented very low to a responsible party. See photograph at office of J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

TO LET—AT PORT CHESTER, ONE HOUR FROM 42d st., and five minutes from New-Haven Railroad Depot, a fine residence; full view of the Sound; eighteen rooms; all improvements; commodious out-buildings; seven acres; fine garden, green-house, and abundance of very choice fruits, flowers, shrubbery, and shade trees. Appply to W. K. PEYTON, 274 Bowery.

$2,250.—TO LET, NO. 6 EAST 86TH ST., four story brown stone; all modern improvements; house commands a fine view of the Central Park, with Madison avenue cars from the corner. For permits, apply to E. N. TAILER, JR., No. 47 Walker st.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let, furnished—53d st., near 8th av., to small family; also three-story furnished house at Rutherford Park; carriage-house, lawn, &c.; forty minutes from City Hall. GARRETT D. CLARK & SON, No. 854 8th av., near 51st st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH-stoop brick house, Philadelphia front, brown-stone stoop and trimmings; all improvements; thirty-five minutes from ferry. Apply on premises, Margaretta st., second house last from Broadway, Brooklyn.

NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS neighborhood; carpeted throughout, six mirrors, gas-fixtures complete; eighteen rooms; rent, $2,700, or without carpets, $2,500; perfect order; owner on premises.

TO RENT.—A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF SIXteen rooms, on a retired avenue, five minutes from Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, with stable, all in perfect order, for six months or a year. Inquire at No. 53 Exchange place, front office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS; first-class location in Brooklyn; six to two months, $200 to $250 per month, according to circumstances; family going abroad. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 234 Water st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN STAMFORD; central, cosy, shady; water front and view; carriage-house and fruit; two cottages in Riverside, three minutes from salt water and depot; hot and cold water. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Riverside Station, Conn.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—THE THREE four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 23[illegible], 232, 234 West 48th st., between Broadway and 8th av.; price $1,600 per annum each. The houses will be put in order. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A medium-sized house, most desirably located; street paved; water and gas; every requisite for housekeeping. Address M., Box No. 2,354 New-York Post Office.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house on 12th st., between 5th av. and University place; rent $2,000. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE of twelve rooms in 110th st., near 5th av., opposite Central Park; rent $55 per month. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A THREE-story brick dwelling house, one and one-half hours from New-York. For particulars apply to A. B. MARSH, Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

TO RENT, IN TARRYTOWN—TWO-STORY house, pleasantly situated on John st.; nine rooms; six minutes' walk from depot; rent, $450. Apply to PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house, No. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; good neighborhood; immediate possession if desired. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSE NO. 416 4th av. Apply to owner, ROBT. I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 13 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5th av., 27x65 feet; twenty-two rooms, brown-stone front. Apply on premises; rent $45,000 per year.

FLATS TO LET—FROM $43 TO $60 PER month, at Nos. 564 and 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—BROWN-stone front house to let furnished; fine view of the river. Address Box No. 1,839 Post Office.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

STOP,

READ, AND CONSIDER

THAT

CONRAD BOLLER,

NOS. 216 TO 226 WEST 23D ST.,

most respectfully offers his large and elegant STOCK of CABINET FURNITURE at greatly reduced prices, in consequence of his retiring from business on the 1st of May, 1874, consisting in part of

THOROUGH WORKMANSHIP. EXQUISITE DESIGN.

PARLOR SETS,

LIBRARY SETS,

DINING-ROOM SETS,

CHAMBER SETS,

&c., &c., &c.

Parties that contemplate furnishing would do well to call and examine the above STOCK and secure BARGAINS, as all the goods must positively be closed out by the above-named time.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT, EXperienced in teaching children English, French, and [illegible] desires a position for the same; [illegible] references. Address A. G. T., Times West Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 9th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (FORmerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, with first-class references, as chamber-maid, and would do waiting; is tidy, industrious, and willing to be useful; will do her best to please, and hopes by diligence to merit a comfortable home; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID — WAITRESS.—BY TWO respectable young girls, to go together in a private boarding-house as chamber-maid and a waitress, who understand their business; good reference if required. Call for two days or address No. 417 West 39th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress; has had experience with children; is kind, honest, willing, and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 334 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young woman with three years' reference from last place; is a competent chamber-maid and excellent waitress and willing to make herself useful; wages $12 per month. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American Protestant young woman, with two years and three months' references from last employer; is a competent chamber-maid and excellent waitress; is also a good seamstress. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing or waiting; is careful and reliable; City or country; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; five years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 309 7th av., front room, first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS chamber-maid in a first-class private family; best reference. Call for two days at No. 487 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., fruit store.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A GERMAN GIRL (speaks good English) as chamber-maid and to do sewing; excellent City references. Call at No. 209 3d av., between 18th and 19th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; best references. Call at No. 109 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN WOMAN as head cook; is systematic and economizing; would do the marketing, and is capable to take the entire charge; cannot be excelled in French and all other new styles of cooking; is thoroughly capable to get up dinners for parties and balls for reasonable wages; would go by the day and sleep home, if required. Call or address No. 435 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS A first-class cook; understands baking in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing; no objection to go to the country; understands the care of milk and butter; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 315 West 44th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMber-maid and waitress, by two respectable colored young women from the South; the former is a good family cook and superior laundress; the latter an excellent waitress and competent chamber-maid. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND BREAD maker in a private family or boarding-house in City or country; will assist with washing; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT AMERican woman as first-class cook in a small private family; understands cooking in all its branches, pastry, desserts, &c.; has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman; is a superior cook; or is competent and willing to take full charge of a house and home; is of agreeable disposition; has satisfactory references. At the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDdle-aged woman, who understands her business thoroughly; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; can bone, lard, &c.; also make creams, jellies, and good pastries; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH COOK OF SUPERIOR qualifications; is strictly temperate; has four years' City reference; understands all branches of cooking; can bone, lard, &c.; makes best of bread and cake, &c.; willing to wash and iron if desired; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman, who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; makes soups, biscuits, plain pastries, &c., in superior style; is an excellent washer and ironer, and an obliging, well-tempered girl. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; AMERICAN; understands all kinds of French and American cooking and baking; can take entire charge of kitchen and marketing; the country preferred; first-class reference. Can be seen at Mme. Golard & Co's Bureau Français, No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; makes excellent bread and biscuit; soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; undoubted City reference from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR COOK and Assist with Washing.—By a healthy, strong, willing-to-work young woman; is a good family cook; good washer and ironer; City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK—BY YOUNG WOMAN, mulatto, who is an excellent and capable servant; very neat, tidy, and orderly; has three years' references; go country or City. Is at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; IS A THOROUGH, good, substantial, plain cook or general housework; prompt and cleanly; City or country; has City references. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A THORoughly capable cook; has a quiet, civil, obliging disposition; has good recommendations; City or country; public or private place. Is at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FULLY-COMPETENT COOK; THORoughly efficient in all sorts of cooking and baking; has three years' reference; is an obliging and pleasing woman. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN ABOUT THIRTY; UNDERstands all kinds of English cooking, bread, biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable City reference; wages $18. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS PROfessed cook; can do French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a splendid pastry cook; good baker; has best City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Kelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, AS COOK or laundress; City or country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 253 1st av., between 14th and 15th sts., third floor back.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERal House-work.—By a Swedish Protestant young woman; country or City; can do good plain cooking; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH-GERMAN PROTESTANT AS good plain cook; expert in every branch of cooking; excels in bread and biscuits; good City reference. Call at No. 155 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as first-class cook; no objections to the country; City references given. Call at No. 149 East 38th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; speaks English; is three years in this country; has excellent City references. Call for two days at the Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a competent and trustworthy girl, with good up-town City reference. Can be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charges.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, work in families by the day; terms moderate. Call or address No. 215 West 31st st., in the store.

FEMALE HELP,

All nationalities, for every capacity, at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW lady of thorough experience in a first-class hotel or gentleman's family; would take charge of linen; can operate on several sewing-machines; best references. Call for three days at No. 311 7th av., Room No. 4.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A lady; no objection to go in the country or to the care of children, or would teach oil-painting and drawing. Address Mrs. A. B. D., Post Office, Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman to be generally useful anywhere; City or country; is neat, strong, active, and willing; has best of references. Can be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A SERVANT TO DO GENeral housework for a small family; chamber-work and fine washing; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on different machines; does embroidery; would take care of a grown child; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d av., near 44th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED German as lady's maid or care of growing children; understands dress-making and fine sewing, and is willing to make herself useful in other ways. Call or address at present employer's, Madison Square House, corner 21st st. and Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT lady's maid, with excellent references; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; speaks French and English. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-work; City or country; has good references; wages quite moderate. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A VERY COMPETENT Swede woman, some years in America, as laundress and to assist with chamberwork, if necessary; understands both works thoroughly; can flute, polish, &c., do laces in best manner; willing to take a place in country or town; good reference; will do her utmost to please. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, who understands her business in every branch; can flute, puff, polish, and do up fine garments in best style; has no objection to the country; will furnish best recommendations. Call at No. 139 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A superior laundress, (who leaves her place on account of lady breaking up housekeeping;) flutes, puffs, polishes, in superior style; can do up ladies' garments in superior style; excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, washing at her house; linens and fineries of every description done promptly, in superior style. J. W. Brown, No. 106 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress; City references. Call for two days at No. 383 6th av., between 33d and 34th sts., first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to do gentlemen's washing; would take family washing by the month or dozen; best reference. Call at No. 220 West 16th st., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is a good plain seamstress and very fond of children; can furnish the very best of City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY SCOTCH GIRL, AS nurse; has three years' City reference; very fond of children, and a neat seamstress; understands chamber-work; will try to study the interests of her employer; City or country. Call at No. 103 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUAtion for a young girl of fifteen to take care of a growing child, and can sew neatly if desired; can be well recommended. Call at No. 255 Madison av. for two days.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE FOR a competent nurse; she is trustworthy and kind to children; can take entire charge of an infant; would prefer children out of arms and light chamber-work. Apply for two days at No. 321 West 22d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL; VERY obliging, and is willing to make herself useful; is fond of children, and willing to assist in chamber-work. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A GENTLEMAN'S SICK NURSE; A very reliable, high-toned man, with the best testimonials, both City and elsewhere; will travel to any part; can refer to physicians and high families. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to do chamber-work; City or country; best references. Call at Mme. Golard & Co.'s, No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL TO MIND children; wages not such an object as a nice home; can be well recommended. Call at No. 12 East 40th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE TO VERY young children or an infant; best references; City or country. Call at Mme. Golard & Co., Bureau Français, No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMpetent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby or growing children, or wait on a lady; City or country. Call at No. 231 West 26th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children. Call at No. 149 East 32d st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUAtion for a Protestant woman as wet nurse. Apply at No. 26 South 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, or do light chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; can give good satisfactory reference. Call or address for two days No. 107 3d av., in the fancy store, near 13th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress in a private family; is a very good dress-maker; can operate, and has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 244 East 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress; cuts, fits, and does all kinds of family sewing; will assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 101 West 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan, very respectable and thoroughly recommended; fully competent as waitress; also chamber-maid; will do both; honest, sober, good girl in every respect; by her last lady; care silver, get up salads, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat, thorough, highly-recommended Scotch girl; is quick, and thoroughly understands the work in a private family. Call for two days at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH GIRL as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; has unexceptionable City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family or private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 105 West 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has best of City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress or chamber-maid; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 28th st.

MALES.

A POSITION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, twenty-three years of age; has been nine years with a banking and brokerage house, the last three as Cashier; understands book-keeping, is a good penman, and can furnish the highest testimonials as to capacity, reliability, and general good character. Address S., Post Office Box No. 5,451, New-York.

ASSISTANT GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG man aged twenty-one years, who can do plain gardening, milk, care and drive horses, care cattle, clean walks, mow lawns, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN; Protestant, well qualified, very stylish driver; sober and trustworthy in all his duties; the highest testimonials from Europe; also, the best City references; has lived nine years in one place; will accept moderate wages. Call or address J. H., No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man in a private family in the country; can plant all vegetables, care and drive horses, milk; his wife is a first-class laundress, and will do the housework of a small family if required; ten years' experience of the business and has references from each of his employers. Address J. P. L., Woodbridge, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, WAITER, AND Generally Useful Man.—By a reliable, neat, and intelligent young colored man; thoroughly understands his business; very respectful and industrious; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN aged twenty-four years, who is a good driver and groom; can milk and mow lawns, edge walks, tend furnace, clean boots, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can furnish first-class City references from last employer. Call or address No. 13 Union st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a middle-aged Englishman; understands his business thoroughly; served some of the best families in the City; best City references. Call on or address Coachman, No. 123 West 24th st., Room 6.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN and his wife, the man as first-class coachman, wife as first-class cook; no incumbrances; the country preferred; has the best of City reference. Call or address W. J., No. 119 West 37th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; two years' good City reference. Can be seen at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 232 5th av., corner of 27th st., or address W. E. P.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City references; was six years in his last place; can do any kind of rough carpenter work. Address P. C., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRING A FIRST-class coachman in every particular, and one who can come with highest City recommendations, can find such by applying for three days at Brewster & Co.'s, 14th st. and 5th av., for W. M.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER AND OBLIGING MAN, who thoroughly understands his business and has five years' City reference from last employer; reason for leaving last employer is that he has gone to Europe. Call or address rear of Nos. 3 and 5 East 20th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST CLASS COLORED coachman; highly recommended by his last employer as an honest, steady young man; best three years' City reference. Call or address B. T., 123 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address P. H., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business and is highly recommended; country preferred; understands road horses. Call at No. 33 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, (UNMARRIED;) safe and accustomed City driver; excellent groom; sober, reliable man; first-class references. Address W., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; understands both perfectly; no objection to City or country. Address H. L., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RELIable man; understands the care of horses, &c.; can take charge of a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Address J. C. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a Protestant young man; first-class driver; can take full charge; has the best of references. Address C. O. M., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a single young man, Scotch, whom he can highly recommend. Call or address C. T. C., No. 34 Liberty st., Room No. 4.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman in a private family; understands his business; just out of the City; best of country references. Address J. C. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN [illegible] (English,) no incumbrance; City reference; [illegible] Campbell; saddler, No. 60 [illegible] av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, small family; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is a good vegetable gardener; good references. Address F. F., Mamaroneck, N. Y., for three days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a single young man as first-class coachman, whom he can highly recommend to any one who needs his services. Call or address M. N., No. 73 West 13th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Englishman; has best City references. Address or call on Hoover, Calhoun & Co., No. 362 Broadway.

FARMER, DAIRY-WORK, POULTRY, &c., or will Work Farm on Shares.—By an American man and wife, aged forty-three years, no children, both natives of Long Island; man is experienced in all branches of farming and dairy-work; wife superintends dairy, care poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER (EXPERIENCED) AND USEFUL Man.—By a German (married) man, aged twenty-five years; can do all branches of gardening, such as greenhouse, grapery, hot-beds, flowers, vegetables, prune, graft, &c.; also care horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c.; would like rooms for his family; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands his business thoroughly; green-houses, graperies, and vegetables, and laying out a gentleman's place; fourteen years' recommendation. Address J. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, PROTestant; well versed in all the various duties of his profession; married; none but those wanting a first-class man need apply. Address D. S., at B. K. Bliss & Son's, No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS MARRIED and has one child; thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches, and has good references. Address J. H., No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, WHO has first-class references and understands the business in all its branches. Address JOHN C., at seed store, No. 9 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; UNDerstands his business in all the various branches; small family; first-class reference from Scotland and this country. Address Livingston, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER—HOUSE-WORK.—BY SCOTCH man and wife; man to attend to vegetable garden, wife to do house-work. Address W. P., 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL man, married, two in family; has had long experience in all branches of the profession in England and this country; thoroughly understands hot and greenhouse plants, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and general care of gentlemen's places; first-class reference from present and late employers. Address J. H. Gardener, Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL working man; understands the management of graperies, greenhouses, vegetables, laying new places, and competent to take charge of a farm and everything connected with a gentleman's place. Address H. L., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL Scotchman; is now open for an engagement; has been two years in the country; married, one child; the above prefers a situation where there is considerable glass, and where order and neatness is appreciated. Call or address for three days J. Knight, in Mr. Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED man; wife and one child; understands his business in all branches, greenhouse, grapery, vegetables, and fruit. For first-class testimonials address present employer, Dr. W. Young, Post Office Box No. 159 Cold-spring, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SMALL family;) will be disengaged middle of March; thoroughly understands the management of stove and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies; served a regular apprenticeship; fifteen years' practice. Address R. S., Gardener, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MARried, no children; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references. Address O. K., No. 7 Beekman st., Room No. 5.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (GERMAN,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; laying out of a place; best City reference from last employers. Address A. S., 15 John st.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS PORTER IN store, outside; eight years' experience in a jewelry store. Call or address Joseph H. Green, No. 16 Minetta st.

SMART YOUNG MAN WANTS WORK IN THE country on a farm with small family; understands farming and the care of horses; good references. Address, No. 331 East 54th st., for two days.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED twenty-two years; has experience in private family in waiting on table; can also polish furniture and clean silver, make fires, &c., or will go under instruction as waiter in boarding-house or hotel; recommendations good. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER. — BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address M. A., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober. Apply at No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, AN OLD NEW-York waiter, as public or private waiter; private preferred. Address Waiter, No. 75 Thompson st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT; IS AN EXPERIenced man; will be found willing and obliging; has the best references; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 204 West 27th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A POSITION OF trust or responsibility as confidential clerk, or in any other capacity, either on salary or commission; no objection to travel; very best reference. Address Post Office Box No. 5,447, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN with some experience, quick and accurate, a ready writer, who thoroughly understands double entry and is willing to engage at a fair salary with permanent prospects. Address, with references, in handwriting of applicant, IMPORTER, Box No. 2,094, New-York.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE, A French nurse who cannot speak English; a Parisian preferred; one who is not seasick has a good chance of returning to her own country. Address G. T. L., care Lord & Taylor, No. 901 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL WORKER ON tin, sheet-iron &c., experienced in construction and setting of heaters, ranges &c. BREARLEY & CO., Trenton, N. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO A SHORT DISTance in the country; must be a first-rate driver. Address, with references, Coachman, Box No. 1,470 New-York Post Office.

TO GARDENERS.—WANTED—A GOOD VEGETable gardener; also a man to take care of stock and work a lawn-mower. Apply at No. 31 Gold st., New-York City.

WANTED.—A GERMAN OR COLORED WOMAN, AS good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; City reference required. Apply for two days at No. 35 West 39th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as good cook; must have best City references. Apply at No. 17 West 47th st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH GOOD City references. Apply after 7 P. M., at No. 14 West 10th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE REtail dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

GERMAN COOKS ARE WANTED AT MME. Golard & Co.'s, No. 525 6th av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE GARCON DE TABLE FRANCAIS DEsire une place dans une famille privée. S'adresser No. 173 West 25th st. A. Classeraud, troisième étage.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER COMME bonne d'enfants et pour s'occuper de couture. S'adresser au Bureau Français de Mme. Golard & Co., No. 525 6th av.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.) School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing. Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. Winter recess ends Jan. 6. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

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COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENtown, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWery; Up-town College, No. 1,282 Broadway.—Young men taught book-keeping, arithmetic, business forms; foreigners, English; backward persons privately advanced; 24 writing lessons, $2 50.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER Institute at Claverack, N. Y. [illegible] ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as follows:

Saturday, March 7, at 12 noon, CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. HILDRETH. Freight only.

Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnight thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both at their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers for this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, first, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Brest, Cardiff or Hull, $30. Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency. Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN 3. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 21, 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, unsurpassed.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from any part of the country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China and Japan.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LACHENEZ.....Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, March 21
HENRIQUE.....ROUSSAU.....Saturday.....April 4
EUROPE.....SURVILLE.....Saturday.....April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

STATE LINE.

STEAM-SHIPS:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	STATE OF VIRGINIA,
STATE OF LOUISIANA	STATE OF GEORGIA,
STATE OF MINNESOTA,	STATE OF FLORIDA, bldg,
STATE OF ALABAMA,	STATE OF INDIANA,
STATE OF NEVADA, building.	

TO GLASGOW, BELFAST, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, &c.

State of Pennsylvania sails.....Saturday, March 7
State of Virginia sails.....Saturday, March 21
State of Louisiana sails.....Saturday, April 4

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

WEEKLY SAILINGS NEXT SUMMER.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $60 to $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency; prepaid, $32, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

For further particulars apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $300,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Greece, Wed., Mar. 4, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M.
Italy, Sat., March 7, 8 A. M. | Canada, Wed., Mar. 21, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON.....Tuesday, March 3, 3 P. M.

Steerage passage, $30 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.....March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.....March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The new first-class mail steamship KAISER, will sail on SATURDAY, March 7, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. G. MEYER, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 9 A. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30

For freight or passage apply to
OELERICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBUS, E. C. REED, March 3.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, T. H. MORTON, March 10.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, T. S. CURTIS, March 17.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accomodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,

Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....March 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....March 12
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....March 14
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Nassau).....March 19
CUBA, (Havana direct).....March 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Wed., March 25

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 83 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Olympia, Sat'day, March 14
Java, Wednesday, April 1	Calabria, Wed'y, March 18
Atlas, Saturday, April 4	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
	Marathon, Sat'y, March 28

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE

SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, Saturday, March 7.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, March 11.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 30 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 400 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. R. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 2 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL.....March 17
CORINTH.....April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA:

ATLAS.....March 5
ETNA.....March 24

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 8:30 A. M., and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M.

For Williamsport, 8:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. Sunday 5 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10:30, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:35, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division Line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

8:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—News Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

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For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

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For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

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Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

8:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—News Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL, AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Kossburg, and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Two trains as per time tables.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:08 P. M.; Wassaick Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 5:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Lumber at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

17,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine rails, sawed 3x3 inches.

45,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine flooring, grooved and tongued, 1¼ inches thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.

500 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish ¾ inch thick.

3,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1 inch thick.

12,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1¼ inches thick, and to be richly figured for door panels.

1,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1½ inches thick.

25,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick.

If the mercantile schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from all knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The mahogany to be of the best quality Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, ($3,500,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the material.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR "PLASTERING MATERIALS," FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following articles of Plasterers' Materials at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' building, Washington, D. C.

2,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plasterers' lime.

1 000 barrels (more or less) best quality plaster of Paris, of Isaacs' or Cortheprson's brands, or brands equal thereto.

500 cubic yards (more or less) of sharp, clean river sand.

200 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean white sand.

700 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean cattle hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposals.

Payment will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per cent on until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Marble Work," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR "MARBLE WORK" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Marble Work at the New State, War and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

10,000 feet (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch foil.

3,000 (more or less) Half do. do.

11,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch tiles.

1,250 feet superficial (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from 4 inches up, all 1 inch thick.

Bids will be received for furnishing the White Tiles of best quality white-veined Italian or white-veined American statuary marble, the Black Tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian, or Glenn's Falls marble. The whole of the tiles and borders to be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bills for Marble

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BROADWAY EXPLOSION.

Charles Newton, the agent of the Parlor Artillery Company, has not yet sufficiently recovered from the shock caused by the explosion at No. 900 Broadway to throw any light on the origin of the mysterious occurrence. He either does not know or will not tell anything connected with the cause of the explosion, his mind on that point being, as he says, a perfect blank. Various theories have been advanced, but all have been discredited by those competent to form an opinion upon the subject. Newton, being the sole occupant of the store at the time of the explosion, is the only one who can throw any light whatever on the subject, and his real or pretended ignorance of its origin leaves the matter shrouded in mystery. The mortar itself is a new patent, but the paper caps, as they are called, are a very old invention, having been in use for years in connection with toy pistols. The Parlor Artillery Company say that they were not manufacturers of the caps, but purchased them from the manufacturer, whose factory is in Williamsburg. The ingredients of which these caps are composed are nitrate of potassium and phosphorus, and up to the time of the present occurrence they have always been considered perfectly harmless. The officers of the Fire Department have been ordered to search their respective districts for fulminating caps, and report wherever and in what quantities they find them. Superintendent Gildersleeve, of the Bureau of Combustibles, does not think that the caps are manufactured or stored in any quantities in New-York; but the investigations of the next few days will probably settle that fact definitely. The Superintendent is eagerly looking for any information tending to throw some light on the mysterious occurrence, and as soon as the slightest clue can be obtained will at once investigate the matter. One effect of the explosion has been the deterioration of the value of parlor artillery. In many of the up-town streets on the morning following the explosion numbers of the favorite toys could be seen lying on the sidewalks, having been hurriedly thrown out of reach by anxious parents, who dreaded in their homes a repetition of the terrible scene on Broadway.

THE CANAL FUNDING BILL.

VIEWS OF MEMBERS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—THEY ARE DIVIDED IN THEIR OPINIONS.

The opposition of the New-York Produce Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce to the proposed amendment to the State Constitution known as the Canal Funding bill, now before the Legislature, is well known, and resolutions opposing the measure have been adopted by the respective bodies. The Funding bill has been discussed by the members of the Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce at meetings, and the resolutions passed have been taken as evidences of the sentiments of the associations. It is claimed by some supporters of the amendment, however, that there is a division of opinion among members of the Produce Exchange. To ascertain what the status of merchants in New-York is in regard to this subject, has led to the circulation of petitions to the Legislature to submit the amendment to the Constitution to the people without further delay. In May, 1873, the Produce Exchange passed resolutions appointing a committee of five, comprising Messrs. L. J. N. Hark, David Dows, F. D. Moulton, Jesse Hoyt, and M. M. Caleb, to proceed to Albany, and represent the interests of the Exchange in the Canal Funding bill, then on its final passage before the Legislature. The committee did as directed, and upon arrival in Albany, May 25, found that the bill had passed the Senate and was to come before the House soon. They at once set to work and urged its passage, thereby discharging the duty committed to them. On the 18th of last month a meeting of the Exchange was held, and resolutions were passed strongly opposing the adoption of the amendment now before the Legislature. The resolutions appeared in THE TIMES at the time of their passage.

A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. David Dows, Mr. M. M. Caleb, and others, yesterday, to get their personal views on the subject. Mr. Dows said that he was decidedly in favor of the adoption of the amendment, and that he, with others, had signed a petition to the Legislature only a day or two since urging such action. The measure, he said, had received the approval of Gov. Dix and Controller Hopkins. He believed that by the proposed amendment the State canals would be made self-supporting, and that the shutting off the lateral canals was a step that would follow from the adoption of the amendment. Mr. Dows said he was one who believed that the boats on the canals at present in use were as large as could be profitably worked; that an enlargement of the canals to a size to permit the use of vessels of 600 tons' carrying capacity was impracticable; that he doubted if sufficient water could be obtained all the year round, and further, that there would be found a decided difference in navigating vessels of the size proposed on still water; previous experiment on other canals had illustrated the impracticability of using vessels of too great a size. Mr. Dows thought the amendment would effect just what the people wanted—low tolls and lessened taxation—and that all that was wanted was improved locks and honest management. He agreed with the recently-given opinion of Attorney General Pratt, in which that official states that the expenses for necessary repairs in cases of emergency could be derived from other revenues of the State and properly applied to that purpose. Mr. Dows emphatically approved of the amendment.

Mr. M. M. Caleb, President of the American Transportation Company, who was one of the Produce Exchange committee above referred to, said that he considered the action of the Exchange in passing the recent adverse resolutions as a repudiation of its action last year, and as against the committee it had at that time delegated to act at Albany. Mr. Caleb thought that the amendment should be adopted if the great objects of low tolls and relief from taxation were to be brought about. He did not believe in enlarging the canals to the extent favored by the Chamber of Commerce, but he thought there was a great need of improved locks. By adopting the amendment, he said, the big steals of the canal contractors would be stopped and the robbing of the canal revenues be done away with. Mr. Caleb said he was receiving letters daily from all over the State, some asking for information and others urging on a concerted action among New-York merchants to effect the adoption of the amendment.

In conversation with Mr. Elson, President of the Produce Exchange, the writer was informed by that gentleman that the expression of the Exchange in the resolutions adopted Feb. 18 ult., was a true indication of the feeling of that body; that he believed that the adoption of the proposed amendment would tie up the canal interests and prove detrimental to the State; that the Exchange had acted as it believed for the interests of the mercantile community in opposing the amendment. So it appears that opinion is divided. In the meantime the petitions to the Legislature will be circulated for signatures.

FERRY FACILITIES FOR STATEN ISLAND.

For some time past the inadequacy of the existing ferry service between this City and Staten Island has been a source of inconvenience to the numerous residents of both, who have occasion to cross the bay. The two present lines—the Stapleton Line, from the foot of Whitehall; the North Shore, from the foot of Dey street, on the North River—are nearly a mile apart, and separated by a long distance of filthy streets, unusually filthy even for New-York, under its present inspiring Police management. The boats of the Stapleton Line only run once an hour, and those of the New-Brighton, or North Shore Line, at still greater intervals. Passengers who arrive at either of the ferry-houses a moment too late have the pleasing alternative of shivering in the cold for an hour or so, or wading a mile through a wilderness of mud, and then, perhaps, of missing the long sought for boat. To obviate this state of things the North Shore Company propose moving their New-York terminus to Whitehall, at a point adjoining that of the Stapleton Line, and close to the pier of the Hamilton Avenue (South Brooklyn) Ferry. Here they have secured a ten years' lease of the Pier No. 1 and water-front adjoining, and will begin, early next week, the erection of an elegant and substantial ferry-house, with a front of 100 feet on Whitehall street, and costing in the neighborhood of $20,000. A part of the basin occupied a short time since by the Old Barge Office, and which will constitute the dock of the new terminus, has been dredged out to the depth of ten feet, and will be further deepened to fourteen. A bill has been prepared, and will be at once submitted to the Legislature, authorizing the Broadway and Seventh Avenue, the Sixth Avenue, and the Eighth Avenue Street-car Line to extend their tracks to Whitehall, and thus give the Staten Island passengers continuous rail transit to the upper parts of the island. During the early stages of the project an attempt was made in the interest of one or more of the East River lines to prevent the lease of the pier and the adjoining premises to the North Shore Company, but was speedily quashed by a petition to the Department of Docks in favor of the case, signed by Hon. Wm. Curtis, John G. Dale, Wm. Butler Duncan, John J. Cisco, and other prominent property-owners on Staten Island. It is expected that the new ferry-house will be sufficiently completed, at least for passenger accommodation, by the 1st of May. The ladies of New-Brighton, West Brighton, and Port Richmond have long been clamorous for the proposed change on account of the condition of the west side streets, between Broadway and Pier No. 18, the present terminus.

THE GERMAN EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

The Directors of the German Society held a meeting at their office, No. 13 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, when, from the reports submitted, it appeared that during the past month 1,554 German immigrants arrived at Castle Garden. Since the 1st of January 2,749 arrived. The Relief Committee, during the past month, expended $2,571 in aid of German immigrants in poor circumstances, and the sum of $2,500 was appropriated for charitable purposes during the present month. The Board of Directors, recently re-elected, reorganized for the ensuing year as follows: President, Sigismund Kaufmann; Vice Presidents, Rudolph Pagenstecher and Jacob Windmueller; Secretaries, W. A. Schmitthenner and Carl Rose; Treasurer, Theo. E. Buck.

THE WOODHULL & CLAFLIN CASE.

THE CHALLIS LIBEL SUIT COMMENCED—TWO JURORS OBTAINED.

The long-pending trial of Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, and Col. James H. Blood, charged with libeling Luther C. Challis in *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* of the 2d of November, 1872, was commenced yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions. The defendants appeared in court in custody of Deputy Sheriffs Gale and McGonigle, their bondsmen having, to the utter astonishment of the accused, surrendered them as they were entering court in the morning. The defendants, looking anxious and nervous, promptly took their places at the bar on their case being called. A large number of the friends of the Claflin sisters were present during the proceedings, and appeared very much interested in the case. Mr. Challis occupied a seat amid the counsel for the prosecution, which was represented by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, assisted by Ex-Judge Fullerton and Mr. Knox.

Mr. Charles W. Brooke, senior counsel for the prisoners, addressing the court, detailed the extraordinary exertions which had been made by his clients to proceed with the case that day, Mrs. Woodhull having traveled some 2,000 miles in order to go to trial, and the others accused having subpœnaed a large number of witnesses at very great trouble. They were most anxious to meet the charge against them, but in view of the extraordinary circumstances which had just been developed, counsel suggested to the court that the trial should not be proceeded with. Without any previous knowledge on the part of his clients, and by some extraordinary connivance contrived by he knew not whom, the several bondsmen of the prisoners had with unexampled unanimity all appeared that morning on the very threshold of the court and surrendered the accused, who were now surrounded by Deputy Sheriffs. These circumstances were so remarkable, and the act itself was one of such palpable oppression, that counsel appealed to the court whether, deprived of their liberty as they were, the prisoners should be compelled to proceed with the trial.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins stated that he had not been informed of any of the circumstances of the case, and referred the matter to Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton said that the outrage which Mr. Brooke alleged had been committed on the prisoners resolved itself into the simple fact that the friends of the accused had surrendered them. He denied that the prosecuting officers were cognizant of the surrender of the prisoners' bail, and said that they had known nothing about it until they came into court this morning. The circumstance, however, of surrendering prisoners was not an unusual one.

Counsel for John H. McKinley, one of the principal bondsmen, stated that that gentleman had been anxious for months past to be released from his bond.

Judge Sutherland ruled that he could not allow the case to be postponed in consequence of the surrender of the prisoners by their bondsmen.

Counsel then called the names of some twenty witnesses for the defense, among whom were several prominent Wall and Broad street brokers. Only one answered, and service of subpœnaes having been proved, attachments were issued to compel the attendance of the absent witnesses.

Mr. Brooke interposed a special plea of justification, under the constitutional provision, which, after considerable argument, was accepted.

The work of procuring a jury was then proceeded with, and, after Keefe O'Keefe, of No. 580 Third avenue, and Wm. Campbell, of No. 112 Frankfort street, had been accepted as first and second jurors, and a number of others had been excused, the court adjourned, Judge Sutherland having been summoned to testify in the King case. The prisoners were removed to the Tombs in custody of the court officers.

THE JERSEY CITY DEFAULTER.

The *Neuces Valley*, a newspaper published in Corpus Christi, Texas, of date of Feb. 14, gives some interesting statements relative to the experience of Hamilton, Jersey City's defaulting Treasurer, while in that neighborhood. It says: "The Corpus Christi Council, Friends of Temperance, passed the following resolution relative to the robbery of Hamilton by Chief of Police Parker:

Resolved, That we regard the robbery as highway robbery, and his release by those who had him in their power as disloyal and criminal. Any member of this council who robbed, released, or aided the defaulter Hamilton is hereby expelled for conduct unbecoming an honorable man, a good citizen, and a Friend of Temperance, and he is hereby excluded forever from this council as unworthy of notice."

In another paragraph the paper states that Cortina, Mayor of Matamoras, will take all Hamilton's money, and then surrender him to the United States authorities. The committee of the Corpus Christi Common Council, appointed to investigate the charge of robbery against Chief of Police Parker, found that Hamilton had paid Parker $3,000 hush-money, and that he subsequently gave him a valise containing $16,000, and that amount was divided up among several parties. The committee reported that they found Parker guilty of deliberate robbery, and recommended that he be dishonorably dismissed from the office of Chief of Police. The paper finally states as a rumor that the Parker gang gave Hamilton the choice of his money or his life. Judging from these statements the absconding Treasurer must have fallen among worse thieves than himself.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Emil Brun, a wine merchant, who lately went through the Bankruptcy Court, yesterday was held by United States Commissioner Osborne, in the sum of $2,000, for examination on a charge of secreting his property for the purpose of defrauding his creditors while going through the court....Return of process having been made and no claimant appearing, 4,300 cigars, which came to this port from Havana on board the Crescent City, were condemned by default for violation of the Revenue laws yesterday, in the United States District Court, by Judge Blatchford.... Two suits have been commenced by the United States against M. Simon & Co., importers, for the recovery of a balance due on duties paid by this firm on imported goods....The case of Robert Noack, arrested some time ago on a charge of sending through the mails information as to where obscene literature could be obtained, was called yesterday, before Commissioner Shields, and postponed to Monday, for the accused to prepare his defense. ....In the matter of Joseph Freund and others against the bark Lady Bowen, Judge Blatchford yesterday decided in favor of the libellants, with costs. The action was for damages to a consignment of feathers shipped on board the bark at Hamburg, for this port.

THE PARASOL AND UMBRELLA MAKERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the women employed in a certain Broadway umbrella manufactory continues, but presented no new features yesterday. The strike is as yet confined to a single establishment. No efforts have been made to compromise matters, and the firm is trying to put on new hands, of whom about two dozen have been obtained. The members of the firm state that plenty of new hands would be obtained if the striking women had not set a watch on the place to keep persons looking for work away from there. A meeting of the striking operatives was held at the Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon, in reference to this matter. The meeting was kept private, but it transpired, however, that nothing definite in the way of a settlement had been agreed upon. It would appear that the object is to make the movement general, in order to re-establish the old rate of wages, as they were in the Spring a year ago.

COMPULSORY MARRIAGE.

William J. Livingston, a young man, whose mother owns the house No. 206 West Twentieth street, in which he lives, was arraigned at the Tombs, yesterday, under extraordinary circumstances. Caroline Bruder, who, with her husband, an ex-policeman, lives in the same house, charges that on the 2d of October last Livingston entered her room and asked her to marry him. On her refusing he fired a pistol at her, the ball lodging in a closet door. On the 25th of October, she alleges that Livingston, by displaying a pistol, frightened her into accompanying him to the residence of Rev. William H. Wardell, where they were married. Livingston, through his counsel, said the charge was a conspiracy between the complainant and her first husband, and demanded an examination, pending which he was bailed in $2,000 to answer the charge.

A BOY SHOT BY HIS PLAYMATE.

Two boys named Finnegan and Brisbane were playing together in Central avenue, Long Island City, on Tuesday afternoon, pitching pennies, when Brisbane accused Finnegan of cheating. A quarrel ensued, when Brisbane drew from his pocket a small pistol and said, "Look out, now, or I will shoot you." A short scuffle then took place, during which the pistol was discharged, and Finnegan clapped his hands over his face crying that he was shot. Dr. Lewis Graves, on Central avenue, examined the wounds, and found that the charge had taken effect in the forehead and eyes of the lad. His injuries, though not serious, may possibly cause the loss of his sight.

ARREST OF ANTHONY J. COMSTOCK.

Mr. Anthony J. Comstock was arrested yesterday in the United States Court Building, on an order issued by the State Court, at the instance of James Bryan, who charges him with false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. It appears that Mr. Comstock had Bryan arrested for obtaining certain letters from the Post Office, and that he claimed that he was innocent of the offense. Mr. Comstock was held in $2,000 bail.

A GANG OF SWINDLERS.

EHRENBERG, MANDL, HERTZ & CO.

THEIR LATEST EXPLOIT—HISTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL MEMBER OF THE GANG—WHY ARE THEY OUT OF STATE PRISON?

Moritz Ehrenberg, Michael Mandl, Henry Hertz, Rudolph Blumenberg, and C. Frank are five of the greatest, and at the same time most despicable, of our German swindlers and thieves, now, unfortunately, out of State Prison. Their latest operation has been a cleverly-concocted scheme for plundering the bankers and citizens of Washington. Blumenberg, Frank, and Mandl, shortly after the opening of Congress, began in Washington the loaning of money upon securities of the District of Columbia as collaterals. These securities consisted of the several classes of bonds, and what are known as auditor's certificates, such as are issued to contractors in the settlement of their claims. They loaned chiefly upon the latter, and made their loans for the period of six months with interest generally at the rate of one and a half per cent. per month, so that it equaled nine per cent. on the amount of the loan. They found numerous customers among the brokers who negotiate loans for holders of securities, contractors, and others. Upon these latter securities they loaned from thirty to forty cents on the dollar. They then turned around and sold the security in the market at from forty to fifty cents on the dollar, and were ready to reinvest their money. These operations have been repeated to an extent covering, it is believed, over $100,000, and only within a week does their real purpose seem to have been suspected. Two of the party have now fled from the city, and it is estimated that they have reaped a profit of from $20,000 to $25,000 by their operations. A considerable number of brokers, bondholders, and contractors are their victims, without other recourse than a suit for breach of trust.

The greatest scoundrel of the entire gang is J. Moritz Ehrenberg, alias Dr. Ehrenberg. This thief is a Hungarian Jew, born in the City of Ofen, Hungary. His parents were respectable people of the bourgeoisie type, and sent him to college at Vienna, where he graduated with honor. He, however, could not restrain his thieving propensities, and, after a robbery, was arrested by the Austrian Police, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Work Haus, (a similar institution to the Penitentiary.) But for his family he would have received a more severe sentence. He served his term, and according to one of the conditions of his sentence, viz., "that he at once leave the country," he was escorted to Hamburg by a member of the Continental Detective Police, and put on board one of the Hamburg and Bremen Line of steamers, his passage having been paid to this country. He arrived here in 1869, and after spending some time in this City he proceeded to Chicago, where he formed the acquaintance of his swindling partner, Mandl, whose history will be found below. Chicago, however, was not "progressive" enough for Ehrenberg, and he journeyed to St. Louis. There he resumed his life of thievery, was arrested for larceny from the person, and sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment in Jefferson City Penitentiary. The record of his conviction, which was had on the clearest testimony, is in this City. After serving the greater portion of his term he was pardoned out by the Governor of Missouri, on the representations of German citizens on whom Ehrenberg had imposed. On his release he disappeared for a short time, to reappear in Chicago with Michael Mandl. Chicago soon became too hot to hold the robbers, and they came to this City in the Summer of 1872, just in time for the Presidential campaign.

Ehrenberg and Mandl at once began their swindling operations in this City. They pretended to espouse the Republican cause, and started two swindling schemes. Ehrenberg had circulars printed announcing the formation of a great German society entitled "The German-American Progressive Association" of which he appeared as President. Mandl appeared as President of another bogus German society called "The German-American United Societies." Such societies never had any existence except among Ehrenberg, Mandl & Co., who collected several thousand dollars from Republican leaders in the City. Ehrenberg's next move was to smuggle into various City papers extended notices of a national mass-meeting of German citizens purporting to have been held in Teutonia Assembly Rooms, of which meeting he was President. He had a bogus list of delegates, among which was the name of August Becke, editor of the Baltimore *Wecker*, who had died during the preceding year. He persuaded one of the most prominent of the German singing societies to join in the affair, and all the preparations were completed for a great convention at Terrace Garden, out of which Ehrenberg would have made at least $5,000, when some respectable citizens found out the swindle and broke it up. Ehrenberg's next victim was a well-known Wall street banker. The banker was an ardent admirer of Gen. Grant, and had promised, in the event of a German paper being started in the President's interest, to advance $5,000 to support it. The paper, (known as the *Oestlicher Post*,) was started, and Ehrenberg called on the financier, and representing himself as connected with the paper, obtained the $5,000. The banker did not discover he was swindled until some days after. Ehrenberg's plan of operations during the campaign was to address circulars to prominent Republican Governors of States, &c., asking for aid in the supposed movement. He received donations varying from $25 to $100, and amounting in all to a considerable sum.

Then they began their greatest swindle. They hired an office in the Plimpton Building, and started a grand swindling scheme, which they called "The German Emigration Protective Association." It was a well-planned scheme. Ehrenberg had pamphlets printed calling attention to the growing strength of the Irish Catholic element in politics, and the urgent necessity of counterbalancing the Irish vote by means of immigration from other foreign countries. It proposed an ameliorative scheme for encouraging and combining English and German emigration against the Irish. All that was wanted was money to secure success. Ehrenberg was President, and Mandl, Secretary. A large subscription-book was got up, and they collected money from various American citizens.

A change was then made in the scheme, and Mandl resigned his office of Secretary, which was filled by Henry Hertz. Ehrenberg and Hertz went to Boston, and swindled a number of Americans there. Col. Allen, of Boston, wrote Sigismund Kaufmann, President of the German Society of this City, that Ehrenberg had swindled a friend of his out of $3,000. They then returned to this City. Ehrenberg is still running the emigration swindle at No. 28 Bible House.

Michael Mandl is an Austrian Jew, of no education, and dissipated habits.

Henry Hertz's history is not known, except that he is a Russian Jew.

Blumenberg is notorious throughout the country for his exploits in Carolina as a detective in the service of the "Liberals."

THE CASE OF EX-PRESIDENT BAEZ.

The case of Baez, the Ex-President of San Domingo, who is held at the suit of Mr. David Hatch, was called up this morning before Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on an application of defendant for an order that plaintiff show cause why the order of arrest should not be vacated. Counsel for the defendant applied for a postponement; he was unprepared for the turn the case had taken; he had been led to believe that the defendant would rest his right on the question whether the court had jurisdiction in the case. Mr. Choate, on behalf of Baez, said the plaintiff would not get redress for his grievance in a Municipal court; that he should resort to diplomatic channels. Plaintiff's counsel maintained that the defendant is a private person, and was prepared to show that there is no existing nation over which he was President, and his acts were those of a private citizen. As such he was responsible to this court for his acts. Mr. Choate said he thought a plaintiff who holds a man in $25,000 bail ought to be ready to go on at any moment. The court thought so, too, and adjourned the case to 4 P. M. When the case again came on Judge Pratt took the papers and said he would announce his decision shortly. Mr. W. Maxwell appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Joseph H. Choate and Mr. Albert Van Wagner for Ex-President Baez.

THE PATERSON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The investigation of the charges of cruelty preferred against Mrs. Sarah A. Nichols, the Matron of the Paterson (N. J.) Orphan Asylum, was concluded yesterday. The witnesses examined Tuesday were recalled yesterday, and made to give their statements over again, with Mrs. Nichols excluded from the room, some of the committee having suggested that probably the boys were afraid to tell the whole truth in her presence. Their second statements did not differ materially from the first. Several additional witnesses were examined, but their testimony only proved that the charges of abuse and cruel treatment were greatly exaggerated, and in many instances utterly unfounded. The committee took the testimony, and will make a report as soon as possible. The impression prevails that Mrs. Nichols will be exonerated.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a man named John L. Brunnig was arrested in Newark and locked up at Police head-quarters on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. When he was placed in a cell he declared that he would kill himself. The officers searched him, and finding a long three-cornered file in his pocket, took it from him. When Doorman Johnson made his rounds, about 3 o'clock, he found Brunnig hanging to the cell door, dead. He had fastened one end of a handkerchief to a bar in the door, and then, placing the other end around his neck, settled himself down in a sitting position until he was strangled to death. County Physician Dodd was notified and gave a permit for burial. The suicide was forty-six years old, a married man, and resided at No. 181 Broom street.

LECTURE OF GRACE GREENWOOD AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH

Grace Greenwood lectured last evening at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to a large audience. "Indoors" was the title of the lecture, but the matter of the discourse exceeded a trifle what the term "Indoors" might be supposed to compass. It may be as well to state here what Grace Greenwood stated at the conclusion of her paper—that she was suffering from a bad headache—(which she had no doubt would be indicated by the fact that she was not just then what she has been,) to account for her lecture not being received with such enthusiasm as her reputation might be fairly assumed to warrant. She commenced the lecture by controverting the proposition that American home-life is declining, and that by an extension of the franchise to women it would receive its death-blow. She did not believe, she said, in either of these propositions. She was willing to acknowledge that American home-life was not all that it should be, but the woman question, she contended, lay at the very threshold of the home question. Having briefly alluded to the way in which men arrange matters for the guidance of women, the lecturer proposed to reverse the state of things—to put the saddle on another horse, and to propound a code of rules for the guidance of man in such matters as manners, amusements, dress, love, courtship, marriage, deportment toward wives and mothers-in-law, politics, religion, and so forth, humorously illustrating the question by placing before the auditors a number of obligations incidental to the above conditions. She asked how would men like this state of affairs, and, with some elaboration, ridiculed the theory put forward by the Duke of Argyle that no woman had a right to appear on a platform except it was to be hanged, and that then, of course, it was inevitable. Men, she said, gave much laudation to women, but justice would be better. She did not think that men meant to be unjust tyrants toward women, and she averred that she would not say so, even if she thought so. The lecturer next referred to conjugal life, the great sheet-anchor of home, which, she said, had been more jested about than any other sentiment. This was especially true in respect to the Spanish, French, and Italian, as, for instance: "A woman is to be found home three times—when she is christened, when she is married, and when she is buried;" "He that takes an eel by the tail or a woman by her word, may say he holds nothing." "He that loses his wife and a farthing hath great loss of his farthing." But notwithstanding these things, she believed that there is much conjugal affection among us yet, and that there is a good deal of truth in the old proverb, "There is but one good wife in the country, and every man thinks he hath her." Referring to the relations which frequently exist between husband and wife, arising out of the sense of absolute and secure possession, she quoted the philosophy of Artemus Ward, who said on the subject, "Now you are married and can eat onions." The enunciation of this sentiment created much laughter. She also referred to that compound of weariness and disgust termed ennui, which frequently springs up between young people who marry without any fixed and abiding love. Ennui she termed the devil's usher. She then proceeded to the consideration of marital jealousies. The troubles of husbands in respect to mothers-in-law were humorously considered, and a difficulty was suggested in respect to Mormonism to the effect that, although the Mormons might be reconciled to a plurality of wives, they would scarcely be favorably disposed toward a plurality of mothers-in-law. In reference to many marriages the lecturer said that when love is out at elbows all the world may know it; that that skeleton will jump out of the closet, and always when company is present. She especially counseled domestic privacy, and in this connection she referred to the fact that domestic affairs were continually noised abroad in the newspapers. The reporters did all this, of course, but she thought that many of the sins of society were frequently laid on the shoulders of the "rascally" reporters. She also sympathized with that class of unfortunates, in the fact that they are so frequently obliged to listen to stupid lectures, an expression of sentiment in which there is much justice.

REORGANIZING THE GOVERNMENT OF JERSEY CITY.

The amendments to the Jersey City charter, introduced into the New-Jersey Senate by Senator McPherson, of Hudson County, which passed that body yesterday by a vote of 11 to 8, make some material changes in the form of the City Government. The municipality at present consists of a Mayor and Board of Aldermen and a Board of Education, elected by the people, and of a Board of Police Commissioners, a Board of Fire Commissioners, a Board of Public Works, selected by the Legislature, and of a Board of Finance, selected by the Board of Aldermen. Mr. McPherson's charter legislates out of existence, after May 1, the Fire, Police, and Finance Boards, the Boards of Education and of Public Works, and vests all municipal authority in the Mayor and Aldermen and an Executive Board. The Executive Board is to consist of six Commissioners—one of Finance and Taxation, one of Police, one of Fire, one of Water and Sewerage, and one of Education. These Commissioners are to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Aldermen. They are to hold office for two years each and to receive an annual salary of $3,000 each. The bill allows the members of the Board of Aldermen $10 each for each meeting, and doubles the present salary of the President of the Board.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.

Mrs. Alice Menzer keeps a furniture store in East Houston street, and occupies a suite of rooms in No. 230 Mott street. On the 26th of February, while Mrs. Menzer was looking at Police Commissioner Smith's funeral, three young thieves entered her store and told the man in charge that Mrs. Menzer had sent them for the keys of her rooms. The man gave the keys, and the young thieves robbed Mrs. Menzer's rooms of $450 worth of clothing, and jewelry valued at $500. Detectives Farley and Field, to whom the case was reported, found the greater portion of the goods in the possession of one Johnson, a noted receiver of stolen goods, at No. 195½ Bowery. Last night they succeeded in arresting Frank Hopkins, aged eighteen, of No. 33 Crosby street, and Wm. Kelly, aged twenty-one, of the same residence, both noted thieves. In Kelly's possession they found a chain, which was part of the jewelry stolen from Mrs. Menzer's room. Detective Michael Lynam rendered important assistance to Officers Farley and Field in the case. The prisoners will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

AWARDING CONTRACTS.

A motion was made recently before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on behalf of Andrew D. Campbell, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Controller to approve his security as the successful bidder for the contract to pave and regulate Forty-third street from Fourth avenue to the East River. The bid of Campbell was $10,710 50, while the bid of Timothy Doyle, to whom the contract was awarded, was only $9,279 15. But it was claimed on the part of Campbell that there were certain informalities in the form of Doyle's bid which rendered it invalid, and that he, (Campbell,) having had his bid regular in form, and being the next lowest in amount, ought to have been awarded the contract. Judge Lawrence has now decided that, under the charter, the lowest bidder is entitled to the contract, notwithstanding informalities in specifications, &c., contained in the form of the bid.

SUBORNING A WITNESS.

Some time ago, Capt. Charles W. Austin, of the American bark Inginac, was indicted by the United States Grand Jury on a charge of having inflicted cruel and unusual punishment upon John Morgan, one of his sailors. It was charged in the complaint that on a voyage from one of the West India Islands to this port the Captain knocked down the complainant with a cold chisel and a revolver, and kicked him severely when down. When the case was called for trial, Morgan could not be found. He was yesterday arrested and committed by United States Commissioner Shields to Ludlow street Jail until the case is again called for trial. He explained his absence on the former occasion by saying that he was paid money and received other inducements which kept him out of the way.

SOROSIS.

The annual meeting of Sorosis, and election of officers for the ensuing year, took place Monday, March 2, at the society's rooms at Delmonico's. The officers elected were: For President, Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour; Vice President, Mrs. Caroline A. Soule; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Amy T. Weld; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Alice Fletcher; Treasurer, Mrs. R. O. Delamater; Executive Committee, Mrs. R. L. Clapp, Mrs. M. J. Davis, Mrs. A. R. Filley, Mrs. K. G. Foote, Mrs. L. M. Bronson; Chairman of Literary Committee, Mrs. H. A. Poole; Chairman Art Committee, Mrs. R. A. Morse; Chairman Music Committee, Mrs. J. D. Voice; Chairman Dramatic Committee, Mrs. M. Witherbee; Chairman Business Women's Committee, Mrs. Von Horn; Chairman Scientific Committee, Dr. A. D. French; Chairman Higher Education of Women Committee, Prof. Maria Mitchell.

ADMIRALTY DECISIONS.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford rendered his decision in the case of Thomas B. Hawkins against the schooner Alaska. The complainant filed his libel against the vessel for a collision which occurred between her and the schooner Marietta Hand, of which he is owner. The collision took place in April, 1872, in the Long Island Sound. His Honor dismissed the libel, with costs.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, United States Minister to Spain, left this City for Washington last evening.

The Potter's Field Investigation Committee will present a report to the Board of Aldermen to-day.

The annual meeting of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society will be held to-day at No. 69 Broad street.

In the case of Gleason and others indicted for the great bond forgery of last Summer, Justice Brady has denied an application to admit them to bail.

The expenditures of the New-York Bridge Company for the last month were $15,737 62, and the receipts during the same period amounted to $2,823 06.

The Fifth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at No. 189 Spring street, and elected twenty-one new members.

The Cunard steam-ship Cuba sailed at 3 P. M. yesterday, with a very large mail, of which nearly two-thirds was from this City. The mail numbered 102,000 letters, or 130 bags.

The Germania Theatre company will give a dramatic performance on Wednesday evening, March 18, at the Terrace Garden Theatre, for the benefit of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The Saturday trips of the Cunard steamers from this City will be resumed on the 18th of April and continue regularly thereafter, in addition to the Wednesday sailing, until October.

To-day A. T. Stewart & Co. will have their first opening day of French pattern bonnets and novelties in millinery goods, at their wholesale millinery rooms, on Broadway and Ninth street.

The firm of M. S. Driggs & Co., ware-housemen, writes to say they have not failed, that their business was never more prosperous than at present. Their store at No. 286 South street will be closed a short time for repairs.

The first of a series of lectures on the comparative evidences of Science and Christianity, by Rev. Prof. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., of Harvard University, will be delivered this evening at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

The new Cunard steamer Bothnia will be added to the New-York and Liverpool fleet in May, and will make her initial trip from this City on Wednesday, the 20th of May. The Scythia will be added to the line in June, and still another new vessel in July.

Joseph Ricks, (colored,) steward of the schooner Ben Davis, jumped overboard on the 28th of February, while the vessel was on her trip from Wilmington, N. C., to this City, and all efforts to rescue him proved unavailing. Temporary insanity is assigned as the cause.

A free lecture on "Defects of Articulation in Children, and How to Cure Them," will be delivered by Mrs. Eliza B. Burns, teacher of phonography in the Cooper Union, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, next Saturday, at 10:30 A. M. This lecture will be introductory to the Spring course of phonography.

The Butter and Cheese Exchange held its third quarterly meeting yesterday. The reports of the standing committees and of the Treasurer were presented and showed the institution to be in a flourishing condition. Mr. T. L. Misigh was elected to fill a vacancy on the Committee of Arbitration and Appeals.

Charles Marks, a boot-black, charged with having passed a counterfeit $50 bill on Jacob Rosenbaum, of Greenwich street, was examined yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. It appeared that the boy picked up the bill in Washington Market, and did not know that it was counterfeit. He was discharged.

Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 100 fires for the month of February, involving a loss of $280,451, on which there was an insurance of $1,009,624. The loss on buildings was $44,525, on which there was an insurance of $347,450. The loss on stock was $235,926, insured for $662,174. The number of fires in the same month last year was 117. The average loss for each fire in February, 1873, was $2,918 16, and for the last month the average was $2,804 51.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States House of Representatives, whose mission is to examine the affairs of the Ocean National Bank of this City, held its first session yesterday at the Grand Central Hotel. The following gentlemen compose the committee: Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, Chairman; Hon. Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, and Hon. Morton C. Hunter, of Indiana. Hon. Walter L. Sessions, of New-York, who instigated the investigation, accompanies the committee.

Miss Phœbe W. Couzins, the lady lawyer of St. Louis, Mo., will deliver her popular lecture on the "Higher Education of Woman," in the hall of Rutgers College, No. 489 Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, next Monday evening, for the benefit of Rutgers Alumni trust fund. The Alumni of the college, on their own responsibility, are endeavoring to raise a fund of $10,000 to relieve their Alma Mater from pressing liabilities incurred some years since. Their industry and perseverence in this matter has already been rewarded with partial success from the proceeds of lectures, concerts, and from subscriptions.

BROOKLYN.

Canon Kingsley gave his lecture on the "Norsemen" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening.

Mayor Hunter thinks that the laying of the new water-pipes, for which the Board of City Works asked $250,000, can be accomplished for $150,000.

The body of a man apparently about twenty-six years of age, of stout build, and dressed in dark clothes, was found floating in the water, yesterday, at the foot of Congress street, East River.

Robert Ritter, aged sixty-four, was committed by Justice Walsh, yesterday, on a charge of signing the name of Mary Coffee, of No. 589 Herkimer street, to a note for $150 to the order of H. L. Peck.

Gen. Tracy, counsel for Lucien Hawley, one of the men indicted in connection with the Sanborn contracts, will make a motion this morning before Judge Benedict that his client be discharged on his own recognizance, on the ground that the District Attorney does not intend to try him on the present indictment.

A rumor was in circulation yesterday in the vicinity of the City Hall to the effect that Deputy Tax Collector Gill, indicted for embezzling the city money, was getting impatient at his continued incarceration, and threatened to make "startling revelations" unless bail was speedily procured for him.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A petition has been prepared for presentation to the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company to extend their West Farms Branch Road through Bronxdale to William's Bridge.

The stable of Mr. John Fawcett, in Rye, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night. Their operations being heard by Mr. Fawcett, he was soon after them well armed, and the rogues beat a hasty retreat without any booty.

A remonstrance has been prepared and numerously signed by tax-payers of the town of West Chester against the passage of the proposed bill authorizing Corsa lane to be macadamized. Great indignation is manifested that such a bill should have been introduced in the Legislature.

In the case of John Burns, alias John Orr, alias Billy Woods, indicted as an accomplice of Dan. Kelley, Patsey Conroy, and J. Griffin, the masked burglars who entered the Emmet cottage at New-Rochelle, yesterday was assigned for the Court of Sessions to determine whether the accused should be admitted to bail for his appearance at the April term. Neither prisoner's counsel, nor any person to give bonds for his appearance, coming forward he was remanded to prison to await his trial.

The Trustees of the Village of Mount Vernon held a meeting on Tuesday evening and passed an ordinance closing a portion of First street, with a view of ceding the same to the New-Haven Railroad Company, in order that they may increase their passenger depot accommodations; also, widening Nast street on the south side, opposite the present and enlarged depot, to the width of sixty feet. A petition to the Trustees in favor of the action taken by them on Tuesday was signed by about 400 tax-payers. The Clerk of the board was instructed to prepare a petition to the Legislature for the passage of a bill authorizing the Trustees to carry into effect the proposed improvement.

NEW-JERSEY.

The colored citizens of Newark are making arrangements for their annual celebration of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Primary meetings were held in Orange, Tuesday night, and non-partisan citizens' tickets nominated for the approaching charter elections.

Thomas Nugent, a brakeman, fell from a train at the Prospect street, Jersey City, crossing of the Erie Railway yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

At an early hour yesterday morning the residence of D. L. Fowler, on Pacific avenue, Jersey City, was entered by burglars and robbed of $200 worth of silver-ware.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the Hackensack River near the Newark Plank road Bridge yesterday and was taken to the Morgue to await identification.

August Maddison, the young man who attempted to commit suicide in Jersey City yesterday morning, has been removed to the City Hospital, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

A gang of burglars on Tuesday night gained an entrance to the store of E. G. Koenig, a dealer in fire-arms on Broad street, Newark, and carried away about sixty revolvers and single-barreled pistols, estimated to be worth $500. Entrance was effected by prying a padlock off the front door.

Charles Roswell was seriously injured Tuesday, near Newark, by a train on the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad. He was sitting on the railroad ties, when the train came along, and the step of one of the cars struck him on the head. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, in Newark.

A woman named Gerhardt, residing at No. 28 South Seventh Avenue, Newark, was awakened about 2 o'clock yesterday morning by hearing a noise in the house. An examination of the premises disclosed the fact that they had been visited by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off $150 in money and some clothing.

A young man named Johnson, residing in Jersey City, took some morphine, Tuesday night, for the purpose of allaying neuralgic pains and producing sleep. He accidentally took an overdose, and for some time he was thought to be dead. Repeated shocks with a galvanic battery finally restored him to consciousness.

George Thaler was arrested in Guttenburg yesterday for committing an assault and battery on Miss Jennie Hoffman. Thaler and Miss Hoffman were engaged to be married, and Tuesday night he called on her as usual. During their interview a quarrel arose, when Thaler suddenly seized the young lady by the hair, and dragging her out in the street beat and kicked her in a brutal manner. The prisoner was committed to the County Jail to await trial.

The property-owners assessed for the opening of South Eleventh street, from Warren to Orange street, Newark, are strongly protesting against the manner in which the assessment was made by the Commissioners. They claim that the opening will be detrimental to residents on Orange street, and that it will damage the property on the north side of the latter thoroughfare, and yet the bulk of the assessment is laid upon said property, while the property lying west of the improvement, which is really benefited, is very lightly assessed. The dissatisfied property-owners presented their remonstrance to the Commissioners yesterday morning, and were informed that they could not alter the assessment now. An appeal will be made to the Common Council at its next meeting.

STATEN ISLAND.

The streets of all the shore villages throughout the island are now in a worse condition than they have ever been known before. It is probable that there will be some combined action of the citizens regarding the matter.

At the annual charter election of Port Richmond, the following-named village officers were elected; Trustee, for two years, east of the Morning Star road, Stephen Whitman; Trustee, west of the same road, for the same time, George F. Thompson; Treasurer, James B. Pollock; Assessor, full term, Garrett Simonson; to fill vacancy, Daniel Lake; Collector, James Larkin; Inspectors of Election, John Croule and William H. Prall. There was no opposition to this ticket, which was nominated at a town meeting of citizens, irrespective of party.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800; quality generally good; market active, and prices steady and firm at $4 65@$5 25 for Fair to Good; $5 35@$5 75 for Good to Choice; $6@$6 37½ for Extra; shipments, 2,000. Live Hogs dull; receipts, 11,000; price dragging at a range of $4@$5 65 for poor to very choice Assorted; shipments, 8,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,900; good grades fairly active and firm at $5 30@$6 25 for Good to Choice, with an extra lot averaging 128 pounds at $7; shipments, 150.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 25@$1 26 for No. 1; $1 21¼@$1 21¾ for No. 2, spot and March; $1 22½@$1 23, April; $1 27, May. Oats firm and in fair demand at 42½c. for No. 2. Corn firm and scarce at 57c. Rye in good demand at 79c.@79½c. for No. 1. Barley dull and lower at $1 33 for No. 3 Spring. Pork sold at $14 37½, spot; $14 40, April. Hams in pickle sold at 9¾c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments not given.

HAVANA, March 4.—Exchange in fair demand; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 77@78 premium; short sight, 81 premium; 60 days, gold, 98@99 premium; short sight, 101@103 premium; on London, 120@122 premium.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 44c. Resin steady at $1 90 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard and $3 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 30.

[Advertisement.]

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The special or Fifth avenue style of dress hat manufactured by KNOX will be ready for inspection on Saturday, the 7th inst.

E. M. KNOX, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A SPECIALTY.—KNOX's Spring style a specialty. Ready now. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.—Mr. Beguelin and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Amsinck, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Davies, Paul Becker, Mr. Bock, Mr. Plumb, Laurence Buchan, S. A. Sawyer, I. Morewood, Mrs. C. M. Crawsky, Miss Morewood, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Lailey, and son and two daughters, Rev. and Mrs. Thos. Carter and two children, Robt. A. Clark, Mrs. Steele, Mr. Harrison, S. E. Peabody, A. B. Brown, C. B. Waite, Lord Tarbet, Mr. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Gales, Miss Bridget McCarthy, Mr. Mason, Miss Mason, Capt. S. H. Morrison, R. F. Cassimore, C. Coombs, Mr. Dale, S. Schoeneman, Richard R. Page, D. C. Winter, Mr. Bushnell and wife, Miss Bushnell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Hon. Andrew Leow, Gen. E. Leavitt, Jr., Dr. R. M. Nunn, Miss Jane Mills, H. C. Ward, Miss E. J. Ward, A. Richards, H. C. Hall, John Norman, M. H. King, J. B. Nelson, J. Rauschert, B. R. Smith, Mrs. S. Pease, J. R. Leeland, J. M. Rogers, A. G. Tinstill, A. D. Hoyt, F. A. Fransein, S. A. Schruner, Miss Richards, J. F. Hougar, Miss Ihlemon, W. Warburton, H. Cosgrove, R. D. Hamilton, P. Ewson, C. C. Acker, R. Borleda, W. C. Wheeler.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:28 | Sun sets.....5:56 | Moon rises..8:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:58 | Gov. Island..9:47 | Hell Gate ..11:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, March 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, &c., Chas. G. Francklyn; Carondelet, McCreery, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Macedonia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; South Carolina, Becket, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Barks Thor, (Norw.,) Carlsen, Elsinore for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Caroline Stricker, (Ger.,) Stricker, Bremen, J. A. Pauli; Sesti Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Gogga, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; New Republic, (Br.,) Reynolds, Hong Kong and Yokohama, Salter & Livermore.

Brig Johanna Margaretta, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Bristol, Tetens & Bockmann.

Schrs. Harry White, Hopkins, Point a-Pitre, H. A. Vatable & Son; Mary A. Rich, Magune, Cardenas, &c., James E. Ward & Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Holmes, from Havana 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. On the 2d, Hatteras bearing N. W., saw steam-ship Cuba.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Feb. 28, with mdse. and passenger to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah March 1, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and cotton to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Elsinore, Clark, Manila Oct. 30, with hemp and sugar to Degroot & Peck. In Indian Ocean, S. from Madagascar, spoke bark Iride, (Ital.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee, with mainmast carried away below the top, and other damages to spars, sails, and rigging; wanted no assistance; had jurymast rigged, and would put into Cape Town for repairs.

Ship Frank Jones, (of Portsmouth,) Ross, Liverpool 23 ds., with mdse. to Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Guinevere, (of Greenock,) Anthony, Manila Nov. 22, with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Bark Luna, (Ger.,) Ellesbrock, Singapore Nov. 22, with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.

Brig Nancy Ross, (of Halifax,) McClellan, Black River, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Alice M., (of St. John, N. B.,) Richardson, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Bark Alliance, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Antwerp 63 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Privi Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Pende, Gloucester, Eng., 55 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Sebastian Bach, (Ger.,) Landstedt, Havre Jan. 7, in ballast to Herman Koop & Co.; is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Mathusalem, (Aust.,) Cetteneo, Dublin 49 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Sea, (of Liverpool,) Bonner, Cork Dec. 23, via Savannah 11 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Rebecca Caruana, Johnson, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Bark Carrie Wyman, (of Searsport,) Eaton, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Franck & Fischer.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhodes, St. Pierre 17 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Aletta, (Swed.,) Maastrom, Greenock 53 ds., in ballast to master. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Albina, Pike, Bordeaux Jan. 21, in ballast to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark B. Webster, (of Portland,) Smart, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Simon De Visser.

Bark Protector, (Norw.,) Christiansen, London 53 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Lily, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lawrence, Messina 47 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. No date, lat. 40, lon. 42 20, fell in with bark Vigilia, (Br.,) March, from Darien, Ga., for London, waterlogged; took off Captain and crew, ten in number, and brought them to this port.

Brig Paquette de Nova York, (Portg.,) Cunha, Oporto 39 ds., with wine and corkwood to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brig Matilde, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Castellamare 75 ds., and 49 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Lizzie Wyman, (of Newcastle, Me.,) [illegible], Apalachicola 20 ds., with lumber to Wm. A. [illegible]

Brig Mary E. Pennell, (of Harrington,) Bates, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to D. Knowlton & Co.

Brig Sosa, (Norw.,) Merck, Bremen 65 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark J. J. Marsh, Pickett, Malaga Jan. 30, with fruit, &c., to order—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Brig Amy A. Lane, (of Searsport,) Carver, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Lincoln, Graves, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., via Hampton Roads March 2, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Brig L. Howland, Hatch, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Annie Freeman, (of Boothbay,) Reed, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to R. Puig & Co. Left in port schrs. S. A. Paine, Brown, for New-York in 2 ds.; J. M. Fish, Smith, for do. in 3 ds.; Francis G. Davis, Doane, and Luisita, Underhill, for do., wtg.; Old Chad, McClintock, and E. K. Dresser, Reed, for Charleston in 4 ds.; George Washington, Sherlock, for Savannah, ldg.

Schr. Bill Baxter, (of Canning, N. S.,) Baxter, San Domingo City 16 ds., with mahogany to A. Hones—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. A. F. Ames, (of Rockland,) Whittemore, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Gossler & Co.

Schr. Allie Bickmore, (of Boston,) Bickmore, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to B. Rionda.

Schr. Joseph Rudd, Anderson, Brazos Santiago, 22 ds., with hides and wool to Woodhouse & Rudd.

Schr. Thos. Fish, Watts, Satilla River, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Addie & Nellie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cameron, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Geo. C. Collins & Co.

Schr. Ann E. Valentine, Potter, Jacksonville 14 ds., with lumber to Eppinger, Russell & Co.

Schr. A. L. Putnam, (of Provincetown,) Phillips, San Blas 17 ds., with cocoa-nuts to J. D. Elwell. Left in port schr. Zach Taylor, for Baltimore in 15 ds.

Schr. Pereaux, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Borden, Mayaguez 12 ds., with coffee, &c., to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Schr. Colonel Ellsworth, (of Gloucester,) Howard, Roncontre, N. F., 17 ds., with frozen herring to master.

Schr. Ben. Davis, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, with cotton and naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Delia O. Yates, (of Damariscotta,) Yates, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Wm. Slaughter, (of Thomaston,) Andrews, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Mary Lord, (of Ellsworth,) Lord, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.

Schr. Wm. L. Burroughs, Nichols, Liverpool Jan. 10, via Tybee 6 ds., in ballast to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Schr. Jennie Spear, Spear, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to Wm. A. Parks & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. J. W. Wilson, Weeks, Cedar Keys 20 ds., via Charleston, with cedar to E. Faber—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Thompson, Richmond, Va., with coal to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. John J. Ward, Inman, Norfolk, with spiling to J. Bigelow & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. William M. Jones, Davis, Providence, in ballast to A. Abbot. Will load for Galveston.

Schr. J. S. Lampney, (of Gloucester,) Mallows, Indianola 25 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. F. L. Lockwood, Bunce, Norwalk, for Baltimore.

Schr. James English, Barker, Bristol, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland, with lime to J. B. Brown.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to E. Nickerson.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr. Hunter, Green, Taunton.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. Rattler, Coombs, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. Wildfire, Bearse, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. F. A. Smith, Williams, Gloucester, with fish to master, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, Newport.

Schr. L. D. Baker, Baker, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. William Butler, Knowles, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Harriet and Ned, Cottell, Providence.

Schr. Oregon, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Maud Malloch, Boardman, Providence.

Schr. Millie Washburn, Cobb, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. G. M. Porter, Hare, Providence, for Charleston.

Schr. L. A. Boardman, Norwood, Providence.

Schr. R. G. Whillden, Hawkins, Providence.

Schr. Willow Harp, Norton, Providence.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Providence.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Brooks, Nantucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fleetwing, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. E. M. Harris, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Percy, Holden, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. William Riley, Cobb, New-London, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. W. S. Baker, Hurst, Gloucester, with stone to order.

Schr. S. L. Tryon, Bunce, Wood's Hole, for Savannah.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Small, Northport.

Schr. Z. Taylor, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Miranda, Hervey, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Gloucester, Ward, New-Haven.

Schr. Baltic, Parker, Portland.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Fall River.

Schr. Charlie Cobb, Ames, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. Blackford, Racketts, Greenport.

Schr. E. L. Porter, Hallock, Portland.

Schr. Ellen Thompson, Watson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. James Fitch, Smith, Nantucket, with fish to B. Haley.

Schr. A. F. Bonney, Kendall, Milford, for Savannah.

Schr. Chas. F. Sampson, Gage, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Hayford, ——, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Gamecock, Brown, Millstone Point.

Schr. M. E. Amsden, Brooks, Parker's Head, with ice to A. Hammond.

Schr. Jos. Farwell, (new,) Gregory, Rockland, with stone for Washington.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Macedonia, for Glasgow; Cuba and Greece, for Liverpool; Carondelet, for New-Orleans; Leo, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; ship Fort Regent, for Liverpool; bark J. W. Holmes, for Plymouth, Eng.; brigs Norge, for Aarhuus; Cleta, for Balise; J. B. Kirby, for St. Jago; Chas. A. Hoard, for St. Johns', P. R.; schr. Wm. H. Jourdan, for Galveston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Arr. steamers Raleigh, from Wilmington, N. C.; Josephine Thomson, from New-York, and Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; barks Drowning Sophia, from Swansea; Sperimento, from Cork; Spero, from Genoa, and Ocean Queen, from Messina; brig Avola Pelegrina, from Marseilles; schrs. R. C. Thomas, from Matanzas; C. S. Grove, from Savannah; Freeman, from Portland; Fawn, from Boston; J. M. Richards, from New-York, and R. W. Huddell, from New-York.

Cld. steamers Caspian, for Liverpool; Lucille, for Wilmington, N. C.; McClellan, for Providence; Vindicator, for New-York; Fanny Cadwallader, for New-York, and Florence Franklin, for Philadelphia; brig Echo, for the West Indies; schrs. Monte Christo, for Trinidad; Ann Dole, for Charleston; L. A. Burnham, for Boston, and B. F. Waite, for New-York.

Sld. bark Lubis, for the West Indies, and schrs. Emerson, for the West Indies, and Thomas Fitch, for San Andreas.

BOSTON, March 4.—Arr. United States steamer McCulloch, Portland, for New-York; bark Serafino, from Genoa.

BOSTON, March 4.—Arr. schr. Island City, from Messina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 4.—Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York; barks Nellie May, for Bremen; Elmira, for Barcelona; brig Courier, for Great Britain; schrs. H. T. Hedges, for Providence; Menawa, for New-York; Sue Townsend, for Jacksonville; brig Beaumanoir, for Great Britain.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 4.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Maggie V. Hugg, from Rio; Bergensen, from London; Camparero, from Rio; brigs Sallato, from Lisbon; Prestissimo, from Rio. Also six Italian barks, a Russian bark, and an Austrian bark and a brig, names not known.

Sld. schr. Omaha, for Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 4.—Cld. barks Emma Linweil and Grazella, for Liverpool, and Argonaut, for Amsterdam.

Sld. steamer City of San Antonio, for New-York, and bark Vidar, for Liverpool.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 4.—Arr. at the passes, steamship Vixen, from Liverpool, and brig Clara Hautermann, from Kingston.

Sld. steamer Gulf Stream.

On the bar, bound out, steam-ship Historian.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The steamer Constitution sailed for Panama at noon to-day.

SPOKEN, &c.

By the bark Lima, no date, lat. 18 S., lon. 88 E., saw a Norwegian bark homeward bound; no date, lat. 26 S., lon. 61 E., spoke brig Ruth, (Br.,) from ——, for Mauritius; lat. 31 S., lon. 42 E., ship Maria, (Dutch,) from Macassar, for Amsterdam, 48 ds. out; lat. 32 S., lon. 39 E., saw bark Mary Kate, (of Liverpool,) and spoke bark Argos, (of Sunderland,) from Manila, for Liverpool, 87 ds. out; same time, saw a Dutch bark, from Batavia, Amsterdam, showing signal letters P K S B; no date or lat., &c., spoke bark Yanikale, (Br.,) from Mauritius, for Liverpool, 34 ds. out; Feb. 21, no lat. &c., passed a ship dismantled, water-logged, and abandoned, apparently American built; same day, spoke bark Atlanta, (of Boston,) from Palermo, for Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, March 4.—The steamer City of Merida, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 4.—The schr. Alhambra sld. for Portland this morning.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 4.—Sld. for the United States, Flora, Tillid, Fairwind, Guido, Olaf, St. John, Prol Dubrovacki, Erato, Die Heimath, Fides, Euploca, Marie, Joe Milberry, Johannes Rod.

Arr. out from the United States on the 1st inst.: Village Queen, Emerald, Pudel.

Arr. out from the United States on the 3d inst., Magul, F. Reck, Rose Brae, Duisburg, and British Consul.

Also, arr. out from the United States, Zanrak and Betty.

The British ship British Consul, Capt. Raymond, arr. at Liverpool yesterday, from San Francisco, much damaged.

QUEENSTOWN, March 4.—The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Republic, Capt. Gleadell, and the Inman Line steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Capt. Murray, both from New-York Feb. 22, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning, the former at 3 o'clock and the latter at 6 o'clock.

MOVILLE, March 4.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Caledonia, Capt. Sadley, from New-York Feb. 18, for Glasgow, touched here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—The Red Star Line steam-ship Abbotsford has arr. here from Philadelphia Feb. 11. She experienced a fearful hurricane.

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